

THE
RUDIMENTS
OF THE
ENGLISH TONGUE;

OR, THE
Principles of English Grammar,

Methodically digested into Plain RULES,
And adapted to the Capacities of young People.

To which are added,
Exercises on a most useful *New Plan*, to be rectified
by the Rules of Grammar:

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|--|--|
| I. Copious <i>Exercises</i> of false
Spelling. | IV. On <i>Construction</i> . |
| II. On the <i>Declension</i> of
Nouns. | V. The Method of turning
<i>Poetry</i> into <i>Prose</i> . |
| III. On the <i>Conjugation</i> of
Active and Passive Verbs. | VI. <i>Parsing Examples</i> , with
<i>References</i> to the Rules
of <i>Construction</i> . |

WITH

Proper DIRECTIONS and ADDRESS from Inferiours to
Persons of Distinction; and also a TABLE of ABBRE-
VIATIONS explained, &c.

The THIRD EDITION,

Carefully revised, corrected, and much improved,

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MDCCLXXVII.

TO THE
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL
JOHN BAKER Esq; MAYOR
Of the Town and County of
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

T H E S E
R U D I M E N T S

Are, with the greatest Deference and Respect,

Most humbly inscribed

By the AUTHOR



LISTER METCALFE.

T H E P R E F A C E.

*W*HETHER a Practical English Grammar for the Use of Schools be at this Time necessary, must be left to the Judgment of those, whose Business it is to instruct Youth in the Knowledge of that Language.

The Author of these Rudiments, with all the Diffidence becoming one who offers his first Work of the Kind to the Public, presents them to the Consideration of the Candid and Ingenuous.

Whether there is less or more grammatical Knowledge contained in these Rudiments than in other Works of the Kind, is not the Author's Province to say:—The Work must speak for itself; and the impartial Public determine concerning its Merit—Plainness and Simplicity, essentially necessary in such a Performance, have been studied with as much Attention as the Author was capable of; and every Precept (designed to convey Knowledge of English Grammar) expressed in as plain Terms as possible.

A Critic will no Doubt find Abundance of Room to exercise his critical Knowledge, when he peruses this Grammar; for it is not an easy Matter to be perfect in writing on such a copious Subject.

It would be foreign to the Purpose of a Preface to such a small Book to swell its Bulk, by giving an Account of its Contents. The Reader must examine these himself, and the judicious Master apply them as his Wisdom shall direct him.

The Author acknowledges his Obligations to the Public for the favourable Reception his Grammar has met with in the former Editions. This has encouraged him to bestow much Care and Attention on a Revision of it, before he published it a third Time, and the many Corrections and Additions that will be found in this Edition, will he hopes render it still more deserving the public Favour and Encouragement.

ERRATA.

Pag.	lin.	For	Read
4	13	fhagrin	chagrin
—	26	Gihen, Arguile	Gihon, Argyle
—	33	comes	come
14	15	aa a long in Gāol, } Gāoler }	omitted
15	8	e long	u long
—	33	found	founds
37	18	Sing. { We, &c.	Plur. { We, &c.
42	24	shall	I shall
89	2	3d column dēbt	dēt
96	27	2d column ōū	oūl
121	1	compt.	comp.

N. B. There are besides some Errors of less Consequence, which the candid Teacher will excuse, and where necessary correct.

T H E

R U D I M E N T S, &c.

M. **W**HAT is *English Grammar*?

S. The Art of speaking and writing the English Language correctly and properly.

M. How many *Heads* does the Art of Grammar consist of?

S. Four; *Letters, Syllables, Words, and Sentences.**

P A R T I.

C H A P. I.

Of LETTERS.

M. **W**HAT is a *Letter*?

S. A Letter is a Character or Mark, either in Printing or Writing, and denotes an uncompounded, articulate Sound:—Or, Letters are the Signs of Sounds, not the Sounds themselves.

M. How many *Letters* are used in the *English Language*?

S. Twenty-six; *A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

M. How are they divided?

S. Into *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

A

M. How

* These Terms, being more plain and easy to the Learner, and needing no Explanation, I prefer to the Terms of Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax; and, as for Prosody, I presume, it falls more justly, especially in English, under the Art of Poetry, as I have placed it.

M. How many *Vowels* are there?

S. Five; *a, e, i, o, u*, as likewise *w* and *y* in some Applications of them:—

“ Five Letters we can only *Vowels* call,

“ For *a, e, i, o, u*, contain them all.”

M. What is a *Vowel*?

S. A *Vowel* is a Letter denoting a full and perfect Sound, and may be pronounced without the Help of any other Letter.

M. Where is *w* a *Vowel*?

S. After *a, e, o*, it is a *Vowel*; as *awl, bawl; herw, few, dew; how, now, vew, &c.* It sounds like *u*, and is used instead thereof, at the End of a Word or Syllable.

M. Where is *y* a *Vowel*?

S. After *a, e, o, u*; as, *day, say; they, prey; boy, joy; buy, Guy*:—Also at the End, and in the Middle, of a Word or Syllable; as, *my, thy, Egypt, hymn, rhyme*:—It sounds like *i*, and is used instead of it before the Termination *ing*; as, *marry, marrying; bury, burying*.—In other Terminations *i* and not *y* is used; as, *beautiful, dutiful*:—But, if a *Vowel* immediately precede *y*, then *y* is retained; as, *boy, boyish; joy, joyous, joyful; &c.*

M. How many *Consonants* are there?

S. Twenty-one; *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.*

M. What is a *Consonant*?

S. A *Consonant* is a Letter, that cannot be distinctly sounded without a *Vowel*, either preceding or succeeding it.

M. How are *Consonants* divided?

S. Into *Mutes* and *Liquids*.

M. How many *Liquids* are there?

S. Four; *l, m, n, r.*

M. Why are they called *Liquids*?

S. Because their Sound is soft, and more clear and vocal than the rest.

M. Are all the rest *Mutes*?

S. They are only comparatively so; for, if they had no Sound of their own, they could not give any Assistance to *Vowels* in forming articulate Expression: They are called *Mutes*, when compared with *Vowels* and *Liquids*.

Of VOWELS.

M. **H**OW many distinct Sounds belong to each of the five Vowels?

S. Two; viz. a long, and a short sound; for every vowel is usually long, when it ends the Syllable; as *bā*, *bē*, *bī*, *bō*, *bū*: but generally short in all other Positions; as, *āb*, *ēb*, *īb*, *ōb*, *ūb*.

Note, that a long Vowel, or Syllable, has this mark (-) over it, and a short Vowel, or Syllable, this Mark (*˘*) as above.

Of the Vowel a.

A in many Words is sounded broad, like *au* or *aw*; as, *all*, *wall*, *call*, *walk*, *talk*, *water*, &c.

A sounds long before *n*, when *g* soft follows; as, *ān-gel*, *rānger*, *mānger*, *strānger*, *dānger*, &c.—but short before *ng* in *āngelic*, and in the Words *Gā-es*, *Tāngier*.

A is silent in the Words, *diamond*, *diament*, *marriage*, *carriage*, &c. which are pronounced, *di-mond*, *parli-ment*, *marridge*, *carridge*,

Of the Vowel e.

This Vowel is of great Use in the Pronunciation of other Vowels; for, when silent itself, it lengthens them all; as, *fāme*, *mēte*, *mīte*, *rōbe*, *tūne*, *tīpe*; which otherwise would be short by position: And, though naturally short, it lengthens itself in many Words; as, *adhēre*, *convēne*, *recēde*, *sevēre*, *suprēme*, &c.

Silent *e*, at the End of Words and Syllables, when it follows *g* or *c*, does not only lengthen the foregoing Vowel, in the same Syllable, but also renders *their* Sound more soft; as, *āge*, *rāge*, *face*, *lace*, *engāgement*, *chāngeable*, &c.

Silent *e*, at the End of many Words, does not lengthen the foregoing Vowel, in the same Syllable; as, *nōne*, *gōne*, *cōme*, *sōme*, *gīve*, *live*, *hāve*, *bādge*, *wēdge*, *plēdge*, *revēnge*, &c.

Note.—That *e* final is also wrote in many other Words and Syllables, both short and long; which cannot be brought under *Rule*, but must be learned by observation.

E final not only softens the Sound of *th*, in the Word *brēathe*,

breäthe, but also lengthens the double Vowel *ea*, which, without it, would be short; as, *brēath*.

E final is distinctly founded in the Words, *Jef-se*, *Geth-se-ma-ne*, *Phæ-be*, *Can-da-ce*, *Sa-lo-me*, *E-pi-to-me*, *Pe-ne-lo-pe*, *Bēth-phā-gē*, *A-pos-tro phe*, *Ca-tas-tro-phe*, *Di-as-to-le*, *Hy-per-bo-le*, *Si-mi-le*, *Sys-to-le*, *Xan-tip-pe*, &c. It sounds *ee*, in *hē*, *shē*, *wē*, *mē*, *bē*, *yē*, except *thē*.

E sounds broad, like a long, in *where*, *there*, which are pronounced, *whāre*, *thāre*; and like a short in *clerk*, *clerkship*; which are pronounced, *clārk*, *clārkship*.

Of the Vowel *i*.

I sounds *ee* in many Words; as, *machine*, *magazine*, *oblige*, *fatigue*, *intrigue*, *shagrin*, *marine*, &c. which are pronounced, *masheen*, *magazeen*, *obleege*, *fateegue*, *intreegue*, *shagreen*, *mareen*, &c.

I is silent in *medicine* (*medecine*) but not in *medicinal*; it is also lost in the Words, *Salisbury*, *business*, &c. which are pronounced, *Salsberry*, *bizness*, &c.

I before *gh*, *ght*, *gn*, *mb*, *nd*, and *ld*, in the same Syllable, sounds long; as, *high*, *sight*, *might*; *ensign*, *sign*, *design*, *climb*, *mind*, *find*; *mild*, *child*, *wild*, &c. *limb*, *gild*, are excepted.

I before *ab*, in proper Names, sounds long; as, *Uriah*, *Jeremiah*, *Zebediah*, &c. and short in other proper Names, when a Vowel follows; as, *Daniel*, *Ezekiel*, &c.

No English Word can end in naked *i*,

It must add *e*, or in their Room place *y*.

Of the Vowel *o*.

O sounds *oo* in *Rome*, *do*, *move*, *prove*, &c.

O is founded like *i* in *women*, a Word of Saxon Original.

O sounds long, or like *ou*, in the following Words; as, *pōll*, *rōll*, *tōll*; *ōld*, *cōld*, *bōld*, *tōld*; *bōlt*, *cōlt*, *uphōlsterer*, &c. It is also long in the Words, *fōrd*, *fōrd*, *cōmb*, *wōmb*, *tōmb*, &c.

O sounds *u* short in many Words; as *son*, *done*, *some*, *some*, *conjuror*, *attorney*, *London*, *compasses*, *conduit*, *comfort*, *pommel*, &c. which are pronounced, *sūn*, *dūn*, *cūm*, *sūm*, *cūnjurer*, *attūrny*, *Lūnnon*, *cūmpasses*, *cūndit*, *cūmfort*, *pūmmel*, &c.

O sounds long before *s* final, in Words of the plural Number, from the *Latin*; as, *seliōs*, *quartōs*, &c.—O ends several English Words; as *do*, *go*, *so*, *no*, &c.

Of the Vowel u.

U sounds *e* short in *būry*, *burial*, &c. which are pronounced, *berry*, *berrial*, &c. It is also sounded like *i* short, in *busy*, *business*; which are pronounced, *bīzzy*, *bīzness*.

The Vowel *u* single, ends no English Words.

Note.—That all the Vowels at the End of a Syllable, are sounded short, when the following Consonant sounds double; as,

<i>cānon</i>	<i>pēdant</i>	<i>pīty</i>	<i>cōpy</i>	<i>stūdy</i>	<i>cylinder</i>
<i>bālace</i>	<i>pēnance</i>	<i>līnen</i>	<i>sōlid</i>	<i>pūnish</i>	<i>phȳsic</i> .

C H A P. III.

Of CONSONANTS.

B

Single Consonants, between two Vowels, in the Middle of Words, are frequently sounded double; as,

<i>b</i> , in <i>bābit</i> , <i>ēbōny</i> , &c.	<i>n</i> , in <i>līnen</i> , <i>bānish</i> , &c.
<i>c</i> , in <i>sēcōnd</i> , <i>tācit</i> , &c.	<i>p</i> , in <i>cōpy</i> , <i>prōper</i> , &c.
<i>d</i> , in <i>stūdy</i> , <i>shādw</i> , &c.	<i>r</i> , in <i>sōrage</i> , <i>mērit</i> , &c.
<i>f</i> , in <i>rīfuge</i> , <i>rēsērence</i> , &c.	<i>s</i> , in <i>Phȳsic</i> , <i>rēsīdence</i> , &c.
<i>g</i> , in <i>māgic</i> , <i>āgate</i> , &c.	<i>t</i> , in <i>Cīty</i> , <i>pīty</i> , &c.
<i>l</i> , in <i>bālace</i> , <i>vālu</i> , &c.	<i>v</i> , in <i>Dēvil</i> , <i>cīvil</i> , &c.
<i>m</i> , in <i>fāmine</i> , <i>cōmet</i> , &c.	<i>z</i> , in <i>Hāzle</i> , <i>hazard</i> , &c.

B is silent in many Words; as, *lāmb*, *līmb*, *dūmb*, *thūmb*, *crūmb*, *plūmb*, *dēbt*, *dēbtōr*, *dōubt*, *bdēllium*, *sūbtile*, &c. which are pronounced, *lam*, *lim*, *dum*, *thum*, *crum*, *plum*, *det*, *dettor*, *dout*, *dellium*, *futtil*, &c. Also in *climb*, *comb*, *womb*, *tomb*, &c. which are sounded; *clīme*, *cōme*, *wōme*, *tōme*, &c.

C *

C has two Sounds;—before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, and at the end of a Syllable, it sounds hard, like *k*; as, *eat*, *coy. cut*, *clear*, *crime*; *music*, *arithmetic*, *public*,

A 3

logic,

* This Letter might very well be omitted, could the Etymology of Words be equally well preserved without it.

logic, &c. * But, before *e*, *i*, *y*, or an Apostrophe, it is sounded soft, like *s*; as, *cell*, *city*, *cymbal*; *plac'd* for *placed*; *danc'd* for *danced*.

In the Words, *sceptic*, *scepticism*, *Aceldama*, *Cedron*, *Cis*, &c. the *c* has a hard Sound, like *k*; for they are pronounced, *skeptic*, *skepticism*, *Akeldama*, *Kedron*, *Kis*, &c.

C is silent in the Words, *scent*, *scene*, *Seion*, *sciatica*, *sceptre*, *science*, *indict*, *indictment*, *verdict*, *victuals*, &c. which are pronounced, *sent*, *sene*, *Sion*, *siatica*, *septer*, *sience*, *indite*, *inditement*, *verdit*, *vittles*, &c.

D

D sounds *g* soft, or like *j*, in the Words *soldier*, *soldiery*, &c.

F

F, in the Word *of*, is sounded like *v*; as, the eloquence of (ov) *Cicero*: But *ff*, in the Word *off*, is sounded like *ph*; as, to carry off, (oph) &c.

G

G has two Sounds;—before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and before *ui* at the Beginning of Words it is sounded hard; as, *garment*, *glass*, *gone*, *gun*, *grow*, *guile*, *guilt*, *guide*, &c. but, before *e*, *i*, *y*, or an Apostrophe, it is sounded soft, like *j*; as, *gender*, *ginger*, *gypsy*; and *judg'd*, for *judged*: Except in proper Names; as, *Gethsemane*, *Geba*, *Gilboa*, *Gihen*, *Gilbert*, *Arguile*, &c.—As also in the Words, *anger*, *augur*, *eager*, *gold*, *geer*, *geese*, *gelding*, *get*, *forget*, *finger*, *linger*, *longer*, *stronger*, *hunger*, *monger*, *tiger*, *together*, *begin*, *begirt*, *giddy*, *gift*, *gills*, *gilt*, *gimlet*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girt*, *give*, *gizzard*, &c.

G, at the End of a Word, is always hard; as, *ring*, *sing*, *bring*, *dog*, *log*, *beg*, *leg*, *bug*, &c.—Also when two *gg*, comes together, they are both hard; as, *beggar*, *dagger*, *sawagger*, *rigging*, &c.—*exaggerate*, *exaggeration*; *suggest*, *suggestion*, are excepted.

G, before *m* and *n*, in the same Syllable is not sounded; as, *phlegm*, *sign*, *benign*, *condign*, *reign*, *seign*, *gnat*, *gnaw*, *gnash*, &c.

G

Note,—that it has been the custom to add a *k* to *c* at the End of these Words; but as this renders their Etymology uncertain, the moderns have justly omitted the *k*, except in Monosyllables.

G, in many Words, sounds like *dg*; as, *cogitation*, *College*, *digit*, *flageolet*, *frigid*, *legerdemain*, *legible*, *magic*, *Pigeon*, *Roger*, &c.

G, before *n*, sounds *n*, in the Words, *bagnio*, *cognizance*, *cognisor*, *cognisee*; which are pronounced, *bannio*, *connizance*, *connizor*, *connizee*, from the French.

G before *g*, in the Word *Nagge*, has a ringing Sound like the French; as, *Näggē*, Luke iii. 25. pronounce *Näng-gē*.

H

H is a Note of Aspiration, which intimates, that the Vowel immediately following is to be pronounced with a peculiar Strength; as, *bat*, *help*, *bill*, *house*, *hunt*, &c.

H is silent in many Words; as, *Messiah*, *John*, *Thomas*, *honour*, *heir*, *honest*, *herb*, *hostler*, *rhine*, *rhenish*, *rheum*, *rheumatic*, *rheumatism*, *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*, *rhetorician*, *rhinoceros*, *rhombus*, *rhubarb*, *rhyme*, &c.

J

J is always sounded like *g* soft; as, *James*, *jest*, *jet*, *John*, *June*, &c.

K

K, in *English*, is used to express the hard Sound of *c*, before the Vowels *e* and *i*; as, *keep*, *kept*, *kill*, *kind*, *kite*, &c.—but, when it precedes the Letter *n*, its Sound is either lost, or at least very obscure; as, *knick*, *knot*, *know*, *knowledge*, *knee*, *knife*, *knack*, *knight*, &c.

K is totally silent after *c* in the same Syllable; as, *cock*, *clock*, *back*, *crack*, *pack*, *lack*, *quack*, &c.

L

L is silent in many Words; as, *calf*, *half*, and their Plurals, *calves*, *halves*; as also in *could*, *would*, *should*, *talk*, *walk*, *chalk*, *stalk*, *almond*, *alms*, *falcon*, *psalm*, *calm*, *qualm*, *balm*, *solve*, *salmon*, *scalp*, *Bristol*, *Holborn*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Alnwick*, *Lincoln*, &c.

Single *l* is generally written at the End of Words of more Syllables than one; as, *evil*, *cavil*, *civil*, *critical*, *political*, *whimsical*, *faithful*, *dutiful*, &c. except in proper Names.

L

L, in Words of one Syllable, is doubled at the End of them ; as, *all, fall, well, will, tell, full, &c.* But if a Diphthong precede *l* final, single *l* is then written ; as, *fool, soul, bowl, &c.* and also in Words compounded with *all* ; as, *almost, always, almighty, &c.*

M

M is silent in the Words, *Mnason, Mnemonics, Mne-mosyne, compartment* ; which are pronounced, *Nason, Nemonics, Nemosyne, copartment,*

M sounds *n* in the Words, *comptrol, comptroller, &c.* which are frequently written, *control, controller, &c.*

N

N after *m* or *l*, in the same Syllable. is always silent ; as, *autumn, contemn, solemn, condemn, hymn, kiln, &c.*

P

When *p* precedes another Consonant, in the Beginning of Words, its Sound is always either lost, or very obscure ; as, *psalm, psalmist, psaltery, ptisan, ptolemaic, pneumatics, &c.*

Also silent in the Words, *receipt, symptom, attempt, contempt, empty, exempt, &c.*

Q

Q always sounds *k*, and is never found without *u* following it.

R

R in the following Words which end in *bre, cre, gre,* and *tre*, is sounded after *e*, though written before it ; as, *fabre, fibre, acre, lucre, maugre, meagre, centre, metre, mitre, nitre, salt-petre, sceptre, spectre, Theatre, &c.*

S

S has two Sounds ; its natural Sound is sharp and hissing ; as, *stale, steal, still, stole, stun, sty, &c.* but, at the End of Words, and sometimes between two Vowels, in the Middle of a Word, it sounds soft, like *z* ; as, *ours, yours, his, hers, theirs, muse, nose, rose, rosy, bosom, wise, rise, infuse, division, invasion, delusion, confusion, occasion, pleasure, treasure, measure, &c.* It is also sounded soft

soft, like *z*, in the Words, *husband*, *wisdom*, &c.

S has a hard hissing Sound in the Words, *us*, *thus*, *this*, *yes*, *herse*, *verse*, *worse*, *purse*, &c. and, if a Consonant precede *sion*, it sounds like *sh*; as, *diversion*, *immersion*, *conversi-n*, *dispersion*, &c.

S is silent in the Words, *isle*, *island*, *Carlisle*, *viscount*, *demesne*.

When the Diphthong *ou* precedes *s* final, the *s* is not doubled; as, *virtuous*, *righteous*, &c. but Monosyllables are for the most Part written with *ss* final; as, *loss*, *loss bliss*, *bless*, &c.

S sounds *z* in many Verbs; but, in Nouns, it has a hard hissing Sound; as, *to use*, *to abuse*, *to refuse*, &c. *use*, *abuse*, *refuse*; &c.

T

T is silent in the Words, *listen*, *bustle*, *castle*, *thistle*, *whistle*, &c. which are pronounced, *lissen*, *buffle*, *castle*, *thistle*, *whistle*, &c.

T in all Plurals and Derivatives ending in *ties*, *tiest*, *tieth*, *tied*, and *tier*, retains its proper Sound.

T sounds like *sh* before *i*, and another Vowel; as, *salvation*, *education*, *imitation*, *partial*, *tertian*, *patience*, &c. but, if *r*, or *x* goes before *ti*, it sounds *t* proper; as, *commixtion*, *suggestion*, *question*, &c. It also sounds proper in *satiety*.

In most Hebrew Words *t* sounds its proper Sound; as, *Shephatiah*, &c.

N. B. As *ci*, *si*, and *ti*, frequently sound alike in many Derivatives, observe the following Rules: If the original Words end in *ce*, or *c* hard, then *ci* is used; as, *grace*, *gracious*; *music*, *musician*: If they end in *de*, *t*, or *se*, then *si* is used; as, *persuade*, *persuasion*; *confess*, *confession*; *confuse*, *confusion*: But if with *t*, or *re*, then *ti* is used; as, *bisect*, *bisection*; *imitate*, *imitation*: some Words are excepted; as, *permit*, *permission*; *submit*, *submission*; *admit*, *admission*, &c.

V

V in the same Syllable, never precedes a Consonant, except an Apostrophe intervenes; as, *lov'd* for *loved*, &c.

—Nor follows any in the same Syllable, but *l* and *r*; as, *delve*, *salve*, *solve*, *carve*, *starve*, *curve*, &c. *V*

V single never ends any *English* Word; for we always write *give, live, love, &c.* and not *giv, liv, lov, &c.*

W

W is a Consonant, when it precedes a Vowel or Diphthong; as, *want, went, winter, weary, weapon, weep, &c.*

W before *r*, in the same Syllable, is silent; as, *wrap, wren, wrist, wrong, wrung, wry, &c.*— it is also silent in *answer, sword, swoon, swooning, &c.*

X

X is a double Consonant, and is equivalent to *cs*, or *ks*; as, *ax, wax, tax, ox, oxen, &c.*

X sounds like *z* at the Beginning of proper Names; as, *Xenophon, Xerxes, Xanthus, Xantippe, &c.*

Y

Y is a Consonant, when it precedes a Vowel or Diphthong; as, *yes, yonder, yesterday, yean, youth, youthful, &c.*

Z

Z is a double Consonant, and is sounded like *ds*, or rather soft *s*; as, *zeal, zealous, zenith, zone, zodiac, &c.*

Z sounds like *sh*, when one Vowel precedes, and two follow; as, *glazier, grazier, &c.* but, in all other Cases, it sounds *z* proper.

C H A P. IV.

Of DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

Ch

Ch sounds *tch* in the Words, *much, such, rich, which, chime, chance, charm, cherish, Church, Cherubim, Charles, Rachel, Arch-bishop, Arch-deacon, &c. &c.*

It sounds, like *k*, in many Words of foreign Extraction; as, *scheme, chasm, Charen, chord, chorus, chimera, chirurgeon, Arch-angel, Architect, &c. Antioch, Baruch, Melech, Malachi, chymist, chyle, choler, Chaos, character, &c.*

Ch is silent in *yacht, schism, &c.* but it sounds like *qu*, in *choir, chorister*; which are pronounced. *quire, quirrister.*

In some Words derived from the *French*, *ch* is sounded soft, like *sh*; as, *chaise, champaign, chevalier, chagrin,*

ca-

capuchin, machine, &c. which are pronounced, *shaze, shampane, shēvaleer, shagreen, capusheen, masheen, &c.*

Gh

Gh sounds *g* hard at the Beginning of a Word, and like *ff* at the End of a Syllable, after a Diphthong; as, *ghost, ghastly, cough, laugh, tough, rough, enough, &c.* which are pronounced, *gōst, gāstly, cōff, lāff, tūff, rūff, enūff, &c.*

Gh is silent in many Words; as, *high, nigh, sigh, might, night, fight, though, although, &c.* which are pronounced, *hī, nī, sī, mite, nite, site, tho', altho'. &c.*

Gh is sounded like *ro* at the End of some Names of Places; as, *Hamburgh, Edinburgh, &c.* which are pronounced, *Hamburro, Edinburro, &c.*

Ph

Ph before *th*, in the same Syllable is always silent; as, *phthisic, phthisical, phthisiasis, phthartics, &c.* which are pronounced, *tisic, tisical, thiriasis, thartics, &c.*

Ph is generally sounded like *f*, when it belongs to the same Syllable; as, *Philip, philosopher, epitaph, Bethphage, Bēth-phā-gē, &c.* Mark xi. 1. Matt. xxi. 1.

Ph sounds *v* in the Words, *phial, Stēphen, nephew;* which are pronounced, *vial, Stēven, névew.*

Th

Th has both a soft and a hard Sound: It is sounded soft in many Words; as, *there, thence, thus, thy, thine, them, those, &c.* but it has a hard Sound in the Words, *thank, think, thunder, Bath, death, breath, &c.* It sounds *t* proper in *thyme.*

Wh

Wh has a proper Sound in many Words: as, *what, when, whence, white, &c.* but in some Words the Sound of *w* is lost, and *h* only retained; as, *whole, wholesome, &c.* which are pronounced, *hole, holesome, &c.*

C H A P. V.

Of double VOWELS or DIPHTHONGS.

M. **W**HAT is a *Diphthong*?

S. The Meeting of two Vowels in a Syllable.

M. How many *Diphthongs* are there?

S. Nineteen, and two from the *Latin*; *aa, æ,* (from the

the Latin) *ai, ao, au; ea, ee, ei, eo, eu; ie; oa, oe, o,*
(from the Latin) *oi, oo, ou; ua, ue, ui, or uy, no.*

M. How are they divided?

S. Into proper and improper.

M. How many are proper?

S. Six;

<i>ai,</i>	<i>au,</i>	<i>ei,</i>	<i>eu,</i>	<i>oi,</i>	<i>ou,</i>
or	or	or	or	or	or
<i>ay;</i>	<i>aw;</i>	<i>ey;</i>	<i>ew;</i>	<i>oy;</i>	<i>ow;</i>

M. How many are improper?

S. All the Rest are improper ones.

M. What do you mean by a proper *Diphthong*?

S. A proper *Diphthong* is, where each Vowel has an equal Share in the Sound; yet making but one Sound compounded of those two Letters, and different from the other single Vowels; as, *ei, oi, ou, &c.*

Of proper Diphthongs.

Ai or ay.

1.

<i>ai</i>	} <i>a</i> long,	{ in <i>āir, fāir, pāir, āid, fāid, lāid, flāid, lāin, gāin, refrāin, retāin, &c.</i>
	} <i>i</i> short,	{ in <i>mountāin, fountāin, chaplāin, captāin, villāin, certāin, curtāin, murrāin, &c.</i>

ay } *a* long, { in *dāy, pāy, fāy, wāy, plāy, clāy, &c.*

2.

<i>au</i>	} <i>a</i> broad	{ in <i>Paul, Saul, laud, fraud, cause, pause, sauce, gaudy, debauch, jaundice, &c.</i>
		{ in <i>āunt, lāugh, gāuge; which are pronounced ānt, lass, gāge.</i>

aw } *a* broad { in *awl, bawl, crawl, dawn, lawn, spawn, hawk, &c.*

3.

<i>ei</i>	} <i>e</i> long,	{ in <i>reign, feign; which are pronounced, rāne, fane.</i>
	} <i>i</i> short,	{ in <i>counterfeit, surfeit, forfeit.</i>

ey } *e* long, { in *decēive, concēive, decēit, recēipt.*

ei } *i* short, { in *either, neither, &c.*

ey } *a* long { in *they, whey, prey, greyhound; which are pronounced, thā, whā, prā, grāhound.*

4.

<i>eu</i>	} <i>u</i> long,	{ in <i>Eūrope, Eūcharist, Eūphrates, Eūnuch, rbeūm, rbeūmatic, &c.</i>
-----------	------------------	---

sounds

4. } *u* long, { in *dew, few, new, pew, jew, blow,*
ew } *o* long, { in *shew, Shrewsbury, &c.*

5. } *oi* proper, { in *boil, toil, voice, rejoice, &c.*

oy } *oi* proper, { in *boy, joy, cloy, &c.*

6. } *ou* proper, { in *croud, shroud, aloud, cloud, mouse,*
ou } *o* long, { *house, &c.*
 } *u* short, { in *thōugh, fought, fought, thōught, &c.*
 } { in *dōuble, trōuble, flōurish, nōurish,*
 } { *cōuple, cōurage, rōugh, enōugh,*
 } { *cōuld, shōuld, wōuld, &c.* In *soul* this
 } { Diphthong has a different Sound;
 } { as, *o* in *bold.*

N. B. *Enough*, when it signifies a sufficient Number, sounds *enow*, and should be written so.

} *o* short, { in *honor, labour, favour, &c.* which
 } { should be written *honor, labor, favor,*
 } { *&c.*

ou } like *oo*, { in *soup, youth, uncouth, &c.* which are
 } { pronounced, *soop, yooth, uncooth, &c.*

} *ou* proper, { in *now, plow, down, crown, fowl, vow-*
 } { *el, coward, &c.*
ow } *o* short, { in *follow, hollow, yellow, fellow, fallow,*
 } { *furrow, &c.*
 } *o* long, { in *blow, flow, crow, know, knowing,*
 } { *bestow, &c.*
 } { in *bowl, jowl, ow* sounds as *ou* in *soul.*

Tho' I have adopted from the Greek six proper Diphthongs, yet, I presume, there are few of this sort in the English Language: For, such are our Rules for pronouncing Vowels, when they happen to meet in a Syllable, that only one of them in general is sounded. But, in spite of all the Rules of Grammarians, there are still some few which revolt: For we say, *boil, toil, cloud, loud, fraud, laud, &c.* and not, *bōl, tōl, clōd, fōd, frād, lād, &c.* neither do we say, *bīl, tīl, clūd, lūd, frūd, lūd, &c.*

B

Of

- sounds
 } o long, { in *door, floor, poor, fool, coal, tool, moon,*
 } { *soon, noon, &c.*
 } u short, { in *blood, flood, foot, foot, &c.* which are
 } { pronounced, *blüd, flüd, füt, füt, &c.*
 } a short, { in *guärd, guärdian, quärry, quäilty, &c.*
 } a long, { in *quäke, quäkers, &c.*
 } e long, { in *düe, rüe, hüe, glüe, accrüe, ensüe,*
 } { *retinüe, virtüe, &c.*
 } e short, { in *guëst, guëst, quëll, quësch, quëst,*
 } { *&c.*
 } i long, { in *guile, guide, guise, &c.*
 } i short, { in *guilt, built, quilt, guild, build, &c.*
 } u long, { in *bruise, juice, fruit, recruit, &c.*
 } i long, { in *buÿ, Guÿ, &c.*
 } i short, { in *plaguy, obloquy, &c.*
 } o long, { in *quôte, quôtient, quôrum, &c.*
 } o short, { in *quôdlibet, quôndam, &c.*

Of Treble Vowels.

Sometimes three Vowels meet in the same Syllable, and are called *Triphthongs*, though scarcely ever above one of them is sounded.

M. How many treble Vowels are there?

S. There are eight used in the *English Language*, viz. *eau, ieu* or *iew*, *ewe*, *uai* or *uay*, *uea*, *uee*: *voi* or *vay*, and *eye*.—*Eau, ieu* or *iew*, and *ewe*, found like *u* long, in, *beautiful, beautify, lieü, view, ewe*. but *eau* sounds *o* long, in *Portmanteau, bureau, beau*; and, in the plural Number, with *x*, sounds *oze*.

Uai or *uay* sounds *a* long, in, *quäil, quäintly, quäy*; *uea*, and *uee* are sounded like *e* long, in *squëak, squëamish, Quëen, quëer, quëerly, squëeze, &c.*

Voi or *vay* found *oi* proper, in *quoit, quois, buoy, buoyant*; which are pronounced, *coit, coif, boy, boyant*;—and *eye* has the same sound as the *i* long.

The *treble Vowels*, used in the *English Language*, are mostly of French Original.

N. B. The Elements of Syllables are Letters.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

Of SYLLABLES.

M. WHAT is a Syllable?

S. A Syllable is a complete and perfect sound uttered by one impulse of the Breath.

M. How is a Syllable formed?

S. By a Vowel or Diphthong by themselves, or joined to one or more Consonants; as, *a-ble, e-lude, i-dle, o-ver, u-nite, au-thor, ea-gle, &c.* or, *ăb, ěb, 7b, 8b, ůb; bā, bē, bī, ō, bū; all, ell, ill, āid, āunt, &c.*

N. B.—No Syllable can be formed without a Vowel.

M. How are Syllables divided?

S. Into long and short; as, *fāte, făt; nōte, nôt; &c.*

M. What is the Quantity of a Syllable?*

S. The Time in which it is pronounced.

M. What is Accent?

S. Accent is the raising or depressing of the Tone, without lengthening or shortening the Syllable.

Our Grammarins have agreed to consider the Stress of the Voice as the Accent in *English*; and therefore the Accent and long Quantity coincide in our Language.—The single Accent is shewn by this Mark (´) placed over a Syllable.—The double Accent (ˆ) denotes, that a certain Letter in many Syllables, though wrote but once, is sounded, as if it were double, or wrote twice: Thus the Letters, *l, m, n, r, &c.* are sounded double in the following Words; as, *Diˆligence, Faˆmily, Aˆnimal, Paˆradise, &c.* pronounce, *Dil-ligence, Fam-mily, An-nimal, Par-radise, &c.*

RULES of QUANTITY.

Rule 1. A long Syllable takes double the Time in pronouncing, that a short one doth; as, *sāme, mīne, rōpe, făt, mīt, rôt, &c.*

Rule 2. A Syllable long by Position, *i e.* having a long Vowel, or long Diphthong in it, is raised, but

* Quantity belongs to the Genius and Idiom of Language, and even measures those Syllables, on which the Accent is placed.

not lengthened by the Accent; as, *shāmesul*, *bānesul*, *rāised*, *feigned*.

Rule 3. A Syllable short by Position, *i. e.* having a short Vowel or short Diphthong in it, is sharpened, but not lengthened by the Accent, as, *architeēt*, *hearty*, *hearcken*, &c.

N. B. Several Nouns and Verbs of two Syllables, which are spelled with the same Letters, are differently accented.—The Accent in Nouns is placed on the first Syllable, but on the last in Verbs; as, in the following Examples:

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
An áccent	to accént	a re ⁿ bel	to rebel
cement	to cemént	a súbjeēt	to subjéēt
a cólleēt	to colléēt	a tórment	to tormént
a Cónvert	to convért	an únit	to uníte, &c.
an óbjeēt	to objéēt	So likewise	
a pre ^s ent	to presént	ábseēt	to abséēt
		fréqueēt	to fréqueēt

C H A P. II.

Of Spelling.

M. **W**HAT is Spelling?

S. Spelling is the right Division of Words into Syllables; as, in spelling the Words *babble*, *happiness*, we say, *b-a-b- bab- b-l-e- ble- babble*; *b-a-p- hap- p-i- pi- happi- n-e-s- s- ness- happiness*: Hence the Words are first divided into their Parts, and then put together again.

M. How do you know what Number of Syllables are in a Word?

S. From the Number of distinct Sounds in it, when properly pronounced.

* *M.* What are the proper Rules to direct us in Spelling?

S. The following.

B 3

Rule

* I have placed the Rules for Spelling after those of Quantity; because it would appear necessary, that the Power of Syllables should be known before the Division and distinct Separation of them are learned. The Power of Vowels, and the Quantity of Syllables, form the proper Expression of Words; and should, one would think, be necessary to be learned before Spelling; which is only an Effect of our understanding Quantity and Accent.

Rule 1. A Consonant between two Vowels is joined with the last; as, *a-bate, a-base, a-nimate*; &c. except *x*, which is always joined to the former.

Rule 2. Two Consonants between two Vowels, which are not together proper to begin a Word, are divided in Spelling; as *ab-bess, ab-forb, ar-rogate*, &c.

Rule 3. When two or three Consonants meet, which are proper to begin a Word, they are joined to the last; as, *ab-stinence, pro-strate, su-preme, de-structive*, &c.

Rule 4. When three or four Consonants meet between two Vowels, which are not proper to begin a Word, the first always goes to the first Syllable; as, *ab-breviate, ap-prehend, ap-proach, demon-strate, off-spring, ob-scure, sur-prize*, &c.

Rule 5. Two Vowels, not forming a Diphthong, must be divided; as, *li-ar, li-on, ri-ot, ru-in*, &c.

Rule 6. Compound and derivative Words must be spelled separately by themselves, unless the Sound or Sense of the Words be spoiled; and if this happen, in the Division of such Words, they must be divided according to the above Rules.

M. What is a compound Word?

S. A Word made up of two Words; as, *him-self*; or a Word and a Preposition; as, *un-kind*.

M. What is a derivative Word?

S. A Word derived from another; as, *read-ing* from *read*; *farm-er* from *farm*; *faith-ful* from *faith*; &c.

Rule 7. Derivatives ending in *y*, as, *crafty, worthy*, and such Words as end in *e*, and lose it before the Termination, as *write, writest*, must be spelled by the common Rules: But if the Termination begins with a Consonant, and sometimes before the Vowel *a*, the final *e* is retained; as, *advancement, abatement, adviseable, changeable*, &c.

Rule 8. The Terminations *cial, tial, cian, tian, sion, tion*, &c. should not be parted in Spelling, for in good Poetry they never count more than one Single Syllable; and the *ci, si*, and *ti* as before directed, are sounded like *sh*, except when *ti* has *f* or *x* immediately preceding it; as, *question, suggestion, commixtion*.—**N. B.** *Ch, ph, sh, th*, and *wh*, are seldom parted in Spelling.

N. B. Syllables are the Elements of Words.

C H A P.

C H A P. III.

Of PUNCTUATION.

Pointing is the right dividing of a Sentence by so many Stops, to direct the Reader to keep Time, and read with Propriety.

The Marks used in Pointing, which rightly divide a Sentence, and direct the Reader in the Understanding of it, are these:

The Comma,	} thus marked, {	,
The Semicolon,		;
The Colon,		:
The Period, or Full-stop,		.

Besides these Marks, which distinguish the Members of a Sentence, there are others which are used when a Question is asked, or an Exclamation used. There is also a Parenthesis, when a thought is brought in by the bye.

They are thus marked: { Interrogation, ?
 { Exclamation, !
 { Parenthesis, ()

There are other usual Marks in Writing; such as,—

1. Accent (') placed over a Vowel to shew the Tone or Stress of the Voice in pronouncing the Syllable.

2. Apostrophe (') a Comma at the Head of Letters, shewing that some Letter, or Letters are left out for quicker Pronunciation; as, *I'll* for *I will*, *wou'd'st* for *wouldest*, *sha'n't* for *shall not*, *ne'er* for *never*.

3. Alterism (*) a Star, which points out some Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of a Page.

4. Breve (ˇ) which is a crooked Mark over a Vowel, and denotes that it sounds short.

5. Caret (^) which is placed underneath the Line in Writing, and shews that some Letter, Word, or Sentence, is left out by Mistake, and must be taken in exactly at the Mark.

6. Circumflex (^) which is the same in Shape as the Caret, but is always placed over some Vowel to denote a long Syllable; as, *Eu-phrā-ses*.

7. Diæresis (¨) which is two Points placed over two Vowels in a Word, to shew they are not a Diphthong, and parts them into two Syllables.

8. Hyphen (-) which is a straight Mark at the End of a Line, denoting that the Syllables of a Word are parted, and that the Remainder of it is at the Beginning of the next Line. It is also used in compound Words, and Names of Countries, Towns, or Offices; as *Ale-house, Inn-keeper, South-Britain, North-Britain, Attorney-General, &c.* It also denotes the Omision of *m*, or *n*; as, *nothing, is more comendable thā fair writing.*

9. Index (☞) which is the Forefinger pointing, to signify, that the Passage is very remarkable, against which it is placed.

10. Obelisk (†) or thus (‡) which is used to refer the Reader to the Margin. In Dictionaries it commonly shews a Word to be obsolete.

11. Paragraph (¶) which comprehends several Sentences under one Head or Subject.

12. Brackets [] which include Words or Sentences of the same Signification with those they are joined to, and may be used in their Stead.

13. Quotation (") or double inverted Comma at the Beginning of the Line, which shews, that a Passage is quoted out of an Author in his own Words.

14. End of a Quotation (") or double Comma, which is used to shew, that the Passage cited is finished.

15. Section (§) or Division, which is used in subdividing of a Chapter, or Book, into lesser Parts, or Portions.

16. Parallels (||) and sometimes Letters or Figures, (a), (1), or thus ^a, which refer to some Note or Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the Page.

17. A Brace (⏟) which is used by poetical Writers at the End of a Triplet, or three Lines, which rhyme to each other.

18. Ellipsis (—) which is used to shew, that a Word, or Part of a Word is omitted; as, K—g G—ge, for King George, &c.

P A R T III.

Of Words.

M. **H**OW many Kinds of Words, or Parts of Speech are there?

S. Nine: *Noun* or *Substantive*, *Quality* or *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Interjection*, *Conjunction*.

M. How are they divided?

S. Into *Declinable* and *Indeclinable*.

M. How many are *Declinable*?

S. Four; *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*.

M. How many are *Indeclinable*?

S. Five: *Adjective*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Interjection*, *Conjunction*.

C H A P. I.

Of NOUNS, and QUALITIES.

M. **W**HAT is a *Noun* or *Substantive*?

S. A *Noun* or *Substantive* is that Part of Speech, which signifies the *Name* of a Thing; as *Man*, *tree*, *river*, &c.

M. What is a *Quality* or *Adjective*?

S. A *Quality* or *Adjective* is that which signifies an Accident, Quality, or Property, of a Thing; as, *white*, *black*, *light*, *heavy*, &c.

N.B. A *Substantive* may be distinguished from an *Adjective* these two Ways: 1. A *Substantive* can stand in a
Sen-

Sentence without an Adjective, but an Adjective cannot without a Substantive; for we may say, *a Stone falls*; but we cannot say, *heavy falls*. 2. If the Word Thing be joined with an Adjective, it makes Sense; but if it be joined with a Substantive, it makes Nonsense. We say, *a good Thing, a white Thing*; but we do not say, *a man Thing, a beast Thing*.

A Noun or Substantive is divided into proper and common.

A proper Noun is that which agrees to one particular Thing of a Kind; as, *Virgil, a Man's Name; Mary, the Name of a Woman; England, London, the Thames*.

An appellative Substantive, or common Name, is that which agrees to a whole Kind of Things; as, *Man, Woman, Kingdom, City, River*.

When a proper Name is applied to many, it becomes an Appellative, as, *the Twelve Cæsars*: For the Name *Cæsar* became common to all the Roman Emperors.

When two Names are compounded into one, the former takes to itself the Nature of an Adjective; as, *a Sea-Fish, or a Fish of the Sea; a River-Fish, or a Fish of the River; a Gold-Ring, or a Ring made of Gold, &c.*

M. How many Accidents have Nouns?

S. These four; *Gender, Number, Case, and Article*.

M. What is Gender?

S. The Distinction of Sex, or the Difference between Male and Female in all living Creatures; as, *Man, Woman; Husband, Wife; Bachelor, Maid; King, Queen; Lord, Lady; Father, Mother; Uncle, Aunt; Brother, Sister; Boy, Girl; Cock, Hen; &c.*

M. How many Genders are there?

S. Three: *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter*.

RULES OF GENDER.

Rule 1. When a Noun by itself expresseth either Sex, it hath another joined with it to shew the Distinction; as, *a Man-servant, a Maid-servant, a Cock-sparrow, a Hen-sparrow, a He-goat, a She-goat, &c.*

Rule

Rule 2. Many Nouns ending in *ess*, and a few in *ix*, are of the feminine Gender; as, *Jewess*, *mistress*, *adulteress*, *dutchess*, *heiress*, *governess*, *empress*, *actress*, *poetess*, *lioness*, &c. *executrix*, *administratrix*, &c.

Rule 3. Things without Life are said to be of the neuter Gender; as, *a Stone*, &c. unless when such Words are taken in a personal or figurative Sense; as, *Death is common to us all*; *he spares neither Poor nor Rich*; *the Earth is the Mother of Man*; *she brings forth Food*, &c.

Of NUMBER.

M. How many Numbers are there?

S. Two: the Singular and Plural; the *Singular* speaks but of one; as, *book*; the *Plural* of more than one; as, *books*.

RULES of NUMBER.

Rule 1. The plural Number is formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, *boy*, *boys*; *girl*, *girls*, &c.

When the singular Number ends in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, or *x*, the plural is formed by adding *es*; as, *church*, *churches*; *brush*, *brushes*; *witness*, *witnesses*; *box*, *boxes*, &c.

Note. Words ending in *ce*, *ge*, *se*, and *ze*, and such as end in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, *x*, and *z*, by forming their plurals, gain another Syllable; — as, *face*, *faces*; *page*, *pages*; *nurse*, *nurses*; *prize*, *prizes*; *church*, *churches*; *fish*, *fishes*; *kiss*, *kisses*; *box*, *boxes*; *buzz*, *buzzes*; &c.

Rule 2. Words ending in *f* and *se* form the Plural, by changing *f* and *se* into *ves*; as, *calf*, *calves*; *self*, *selves*; *half*, *halves*; *thief*, *thieves*; *wife*, *wives*, &c.

Some Words ending in *f* and *ff*, form the Plural by adding *s*; as, *boof*, *boofs*; *roof*, *roofs*; *grief*, *griefs*; *dwarf*, *dwarfs*; *muff*, *muffs*; *staff* has *staves*.

Some Names have also their Plural in *en*; as, *man*, *men*; *ox*, *oxen*; *child*, *children*; *brother*, *brothers*, or *brethren*, &c. which last is seldom used but in Sermons, or in a burlesque Sense.

Rule

Rule 3. Nouns ending in *y* form the Plural by changing *y* into *ies*; as, *cherry, cherries; fairy, fairies; berry, berries; gallery, galleries; enemy, enemies; &c.*

Note, *Die, dice; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; mouse, mice; louse, lice; penny, pence; sow, sows, and swine; cow, cows, and kine, &c.* are irregular.

Some Words are alike in both Numbers; as, *deer, sheep, &c.* which are distinguished by the Article (*a*) or the Number *one* before the singular Number; as, *a deer, or one deer; a sheep, or one sheep, &c.*

Whatever Nature or Art hath formed double, wants the singular Number; as, *ashes, bowels, bellows, breeches, entrails, lungs, scissors, snuffers, tongs, wages, Alps, annals, calends, ides, nones, &c.*

Rule 4. Names of *Men, Mountains, and Rivers*, for the most Part have no plural Number; as, *James, John, Thomas; Ingleborough, Chiviot; the Thames, Tyne, Hum-ber, &c.*

Proper Names sometimes become Plurals, by some remarkable *Deed* or *Action* of an Individual; as, *Warriors* are called *Alexanders*; *wise Men, Solomons; chaste Women, Lucretias; &c.*

Names of *Virtues, Vices, Habits, Herbs, Metals, Spices, Liquids, &c.* and most Kinds of *Grain*, want the plural Number; as, *patience, malice, gluttony, drunkenness; gold, silver; sage, dittany; wax, pitch, glue; wheat, rye, barley, darnel; mace, cinnamon, ginger; ale, beer, milk, &c.*

From *Spices* are excepted *Cloves and Nutmegs*; and from *Herbs, Coleworts, Leeks, Artichokes, Cabbages, and Nettles.*

Oats, tares, pease, and beans, are also excepted.

N. B. Words originally *Latin, French, &c.* form their Plurals, as in the Original; as, *phenomenon, phenomena; erratum, errata; beau, beaux; &c.*

Of CASES.

M. How many Cases are there?

S. Six: *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.*

N. B. The *English* Language, properly speaking, has no Cases; because there is no Alteration made in the Words themselves, as in the *Latin*: but instead thereof we use some little Words called *Particles*.

The *Nominative* Case is that which immediately goes before the Verb, and is its Agent or Sufferer; as, *the Man reads, the House is pull'd down.*

The *Genitive* Case is that which denotes Property or Possession, and is known by the Particle *of*; as, *the Wisdom of Solomon, the Eloquence of Cicero, &c.*

The *Dative* Case denotes the giving or doing of something to a Person or Thing; and is known by the Particle *to*; as, *I give a Book to the Master, &c.*

The *Accusative* Case is that which immediately follows the Verb, and is the Subject of its Action or Affirmation; as, *I love the Master; I read the Book; I make a Pen; &c.*

The *Vocative* Case is that which calls upon a Person or Thing, and is known by the Exclamation *O*; as, *O Master! How manifold are thy Works, O Lord! &c.*

The *Ablative* Case is known by the Prepositions, *in, with, through, for, from, by, than, &c.* as, *In the Beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth: And God divided the Light from the Darkns, &c.*

M. How are Nouns declined?

S. After the following Manner.

Singular.	Plural:
Nom. <i>a King.</i>	Nom. <i>Kings.</i>
Gen. <i>a King's, or of a King.</i>	Gen. <i>of Kings.</i>
Dat. <i>to a King.</i>	Dat. <i>to Kings.</i>
Acc. <i>a King.</i>	Acc. <i>Kings.</i>
Voc. <i>O King.</i>	Voc. <i>O Kings.</i>
Abl. <i>by a King.</i>	Abl. <i>by Kings.</i>

The *Genitive Singular* is most commonly, and indeed most elegantly, expressed by *s*, with an Apostrophe (') added to the Noun; as, *the King's Power, for the Power of the King; Man's Nature, for the Nature of Man, &c.*

The Genitive Plural is often formed by adding an Apostrophe after *s*; as, the *Lords' House*, the *Stationers' Arms*; for the *House of Lords*, &c. The Possessive Sign is often omitted in both Numbers; as, *Priamus Daughter*, or *Venus Temple*; the *Apostles Creed*; &c.—*Charles's Horse*, *St. James's Park*, are excepted.

Note, The Nominative and Accusative Cases are only different in their Signification, and Situation: but not in their Terminations, as in *Latin* and *Greek*.

OF ARTICLE.

M. What is the Use and Signification of *Article*?

S. It is used before a *Substantive*, to determine its Signification more particularly; as, *Man*, a Man, or *some Man*.

M. How many Articles are there in the *English* Language?

S. Two; *a* and *the*; *a* indefinite, and *the* definite.

RULES OF ARTICLE.

Rule 1. *A* is written before a Word beginning with a Consonant: But, if the Word begins with a Vowel, or silent *h*, then *a* is changed into *an*; as, *an Ass*, *an Apple*, *an Eye*, *an Hour*, *an Heir*, &c.

A is an Article of Number, and signifies one; as, *a Man*, i. e. *one Man*; *an Hour*, i. e. *one Hour*.

Rule 2. *A* or *an* denotes, that a general Word is applied to some individual Thing or Person in a large Sense, without telling what Person or Thing we mean; as, *a Man*, i. e. *any Man*; *a Horse*, i. e. *any Horse*; *a Church*, i. e. *any Church*.

Rule 3. *A* or *an* is only put before Words of the singular Number; for we do not say, *a Women*, *a Men*; but *the Women*, *the Men**.

Rule 4. The Article *the* is demonstrative, and denotes a particular Person or Thing; as, *the Man*, *the Horse*, *the Church*, *the Town*, *the Sward*, *the Truth*, &c.

Rule 5.

* The Article *a* is found before some numeral Adjectives in the Plural; as, *a hundred Men*, *a thousand Men*, *a great many Men*.

Rule 5. The Article *the* is written before the singular and plural Number; as, *the Man, the Men; the Horse, the Horses; the Ass, the Asses, &c.*

Rule 6. Proper Names of Ships, Rivers, Mountains, &c. when a Substantive is understood, have the Article *the* before them; as, *the Thunder*, a Ship so called; *the Thames; the Alps*; signifying *the River Thames*, and *the Mountains called the Alps*.

Rule 7. The Article *the* sometimes gives the Force of proper Names to common ones, and points out the Eminence of the Character of the Noun it is joined with; as, *the City*, for London; *the Speaker*, for *the Speaker of the House of Commons*; and *the Poet*, for Homer.

Articles are never put before Pronouns, or proper Names of Men, Women, or Kingdoms; unless when we say, *the Howards, the Piercies, the Stuarts, &c.* as denoting some particular Eminence in those Names.

Rule 8. The Article *the* is sometimes set before Adjectives, but it is by Reason of some Name expressed or understood; as, *George the Third*; that is, *the Third King of England, of that Name; Alexander the Great*; that is, *the Great King, or the Great Alexander*.

OF ADJECTIVES.

M. What is an Adjective?

S. An Adjective is a Word added to a Noun, to denote the Quality or Property of it; as, *good, bad, wise, foolish.*

M. Have *English* Adjectives any grammatic Variations of *Case, Gender, or Number*, as those of the *Greek* and *Latin* have?

S. No; but they have Variations for the Purposes of Comparison; and these are called, in Grammar, *the Degrees of Comparison*.

M. How many Degrees of Comparison are there?

S. There are three; the *positive*, the *comparative*, and *superlative*.

The *Positive* is that Degree which only mentions the Quality; as, *hard, soft, &c.*

Note

Note, The *Positive*, properly speaking, is no Degree of Comparison; for it does not compare things together: However it is accounted one, because the other two are founded upon, and formed from it.

The *Comparative* raises the Quality; as, *harder, softer, wiser, &c.*

The *Superlative* raises it to the highest Pitch possible; as, *hardest, softest, wisest, &c.*

Rules for forming the Degrees of Comparison.

Rule 1. Adjectives of one Syllable are usually compared by *er* and *est*; but sometimes also by prefixing *more*, *very* or *most*, *less* and *least*, to the *Positive*; as,

wise	wiser	wisest
—	more wise	very or most wise
—	less wise	least wise

Less and *least* are used in Comparison by Diminution, as above.

Rule 2. Adjectives of two Syllables seldom admit of Comparison by *er* and *est*, but, in general, are compared by *more*, *very* or *most*, *less* and *least*; as,

wicked	more wicked	very or most wicked
loving	more loving	very or most loving
careful	less careful	least careful

Rule 3. Adjectives of more than two Syllables do not admit of Comparison by *er* and *est*, but are compared by *more*, *very* or *most*, *less* and *least*; as,

benevolent	more benevolent	very or most benevolent
commendable	more commendable	very or most commendable
generous	less generous	least generous

M. Are not some Words irregular in the Forms of Comparison?

S. These following are irregular.

Good, better, best	Little, less, least
Bad, worse, worst	many or much, more, most
	near, nearer, nearest, next, &c.

M Can all Adjectives be compared?

S. Some Adjectives cannot be compared, because their Significations do not admit Increase; as, *all, each, every, any, some, one, two, &c.*

Note

Note, The Word more before a Comparative, and most before a Superlative, make a great Impropriety in Language; for, we do not say, more better, or most best.

M. Are Adverbs compared?

S. Some Adverbs admit of Comparison; as, up, upper, uppermost, above, over, overmost; oft, oftener, oftenest; behind, hinder, hindermost; &c.

Sometimes Adjectives are used adverbially; as mighty strong, prodigious high, &c.

C H A P. II.

Of PRONOUNS.

M. WHAT is a Pronoun?

S. A Pronoun is a Part of Speech used instead of a Noun, and saves the frequent Repetition of it, as well as supplies the Want of a proper one; as, 1st. Ex. GOD so loved Men, that he sent his Son, that they might be saved by him.—Which would stand thus without the Pronoun; GOD so loved Men, that GOD gave the Son of GOD, that Men might be saved by the Son of GOD.—2d. Ex. We say, I wrote a Letter; not I John wrote a Letter.

Pronouns are of five Sorts; the Personal, the Possessive, the Relative, the Interrogative, and the Demonstrative.

The Personal Pronouns are Noun Substantives denoting Objects, as distinguished by their Situation in Discourse.

The Possessive Pronouns are derived from the Personal Pronouns.

The Relative Pronouns represent Persons or Things.

The Interrogative Pronouns are the Relatives who, what, which, &c. when used in asking Questions.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are this, and that, and are so called, because they particularly point out the Person or Thing we mean; as, that Man, this Woman, this Book.

M. Name the Pronouns.

C 3

S. 1.

S. *I, thou, he, she, it, this, that, who, which, what, my, mine, thy, thine, his, hers, our, ours, your, yours, their, theirs.*

M. How many *Personal Pronouns* are there?

S. Five ; *I, thou, he, she, and it* ; and these, being Substantives, are declined as such.

M. How are they declined?

S. After the following Manner.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom. <i>I,</i>	Nom. <i>we,</i>	Nom. <i>He,</i>	Nom. <i>they,</i>
Gen. <i>of me,</i>	Gen. <i>of us,</i>	Gen. <i>his or of him,</i>	Gen. <i>their or of them,</i>
Dat. <i>to me,</i>	Dat. <i>to us,</i>	Dat. <i>to him,</i>	Dat. <i>to them,</i>
Acc. <i>me,</i>	Acc. <i>us,</i>	Acc. <i>him,</i>	Acc. <i>them,</i>
Voc. —,	Voc. —,	Voc. —,	Voc. —,
Abl. <i>by me.</i>	Abl. <i>by us.</i>	Abl. <i>by him.</i>	Abl. <i>by them.</i>

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom. <i>Thou,</i>	Nom. <i>ye or you,</i>	Nom. <i>she,</i>	Nom. <i>they,</i>
Gen. <i>of thee,</i>	Gen. <i>of you,</i>	Gen. <i>of her,</i>	Gen. <i>their or of them,</i>
Dat. <i>to thee,</i>	Dat. <i>to you,</i>	Dat. <i>to her,</i>	Dat. <i>to them,</i>
Acc. <i>thee,</i>	Acc. <i>you,</i>	Acc. <i>her,</i>	Acc. <i>them,</i>
Voc. <i>O thou,</i>	Voc. <i>O ye or you,</i>	Voc. —,	Voc. —,
Abl. <i>by thee.</i>	Abl. <i>by you.</i>	Abl. <i>by her.</i>	Abl. <i>by them.</i>

Singular
 Nom *it,*
 Gen. *its, or of it,*
 Dat. *to it,*
 Acc. *it,*
 Voc. —
 Abl. *by it.*

Plural, as above.

The Declension of Relatives.

Singular & Plural.	Singular & Plural.	Singular & Plural.
Nom. <i>who,</i>	Nom. <i>which,</i>	Nom. <i>what,</i>
Gen. <i>whose, or of whom,</i>	Gen. <i>of which,</i>	Gen. <i>of what,</i>
Dat. <i>to whom,</i>	Dat. <i>to which,</i>	Dat. <i>to what,</i>
Acc. <i>whom,</i>	Acc. <i>which,</i>	Acc. <i>what,</i>
Voc. —	Voc. —	Voc. —
Abl. <i>by whom.</i>	Abl. <i>by which.</i>	Abl. <i>by what,</i>

Whose and *its* are often Genitives, instead of, *of whom*, and *of it*.

The

The Demonstrative Pronouns *this*, and *that*, &c. often stand alone, to denote an Object; and when so, they may be considered as Substantives, and declined as such.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom. <i>this</i> ,	Nom. <i>these</i> ,	Nom. <i>that</i> ,	Nom. <i>those</i> ,
Gen. <i>of this</i> ,	Gen. <i>of these</i> ,	Gen. <i>of that</i> ,	Gen. <i>of those</i> ,
Dat. <i>to this</i> ,	Dat. <i>to these</i> ,	Dat. <i>to that</i> ,	Dat. <i>to those</i> ,
Acc. <i>this</i> ,	Acc. <i>these</i> ,	Acc. <i>that</i> ,	Acc. <i>those</i> ,
Voc. <i>O this</i> ,	Voc. <i>O these</i> ,	Voc. <i>O that</i> ,	Voc. <i>O those</i> ,
Abl. <i>by this</i> .	Abl. <i>by these</i> .	Abl. <i>by that</i> .	Abl. <i>by those</i> .

RULES concerning Pronouns.

Rule 1. When a Pronoun becomes interrogative, it still retains its relative Character. The Difference between a relative Pronoun put interrogatively, and when it is only relative, is, that it refers to a Word which goes before it in its relative State; but refers to one which comes after it in its interrogative State; as, *who* shall ascend into the Hill of God? *He* that hath clean Hands, and a pure Heart, *who* hath not lifted up his Soul unto Vanity.

Rule 2. *This* points to any thing near or present; and *that* to Things remote, or absent; as, *this* is the Man I told thee of. At *that* Time there was no King in Israel.

Rule 3. The Pronoun *who* is used when we speak of Persons; and *which* and *what* are used when we speak Things.

Which and *what* are also used when Persons are expressed or understood; as, *which* of you convinceth me of Sin? *What* man is he that feareth the Lord; him shall he teach in the Way that He shall choose. *Pf.*

Rule 4. The Pronouns, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, &c. are joined with Substantives, or the Word *own*; as, *my Book*; *my own Book*; *thy Book*; *thy own Book*; *his Book*; *his own Book*; &c.

Rule 5. The Pronouns *mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, are used without Substantives, the Substantive being only understood; as, *this House is mine*; *this*

this Horse *is thine*; this Book *is hers*; this Garden *is ours*; this Shop *is yours*; that Ship *is theirs*; &c.

Mine, thine, ours, yours, hers, theirs, are joined with Nouns, either in the singular or plural Number; as, *this Book is ours*; *these Books are ours*; &c.

The Word *own* is joined to *Possessives* of both Numbers, and is used emphatically, and implies Opposition; as, *my own House, my own Houses, my own Horse, my own Horses*, signifying that they are wholly *my own*, in Opposition to all Partnership with any other Person.

The Word *self* is also used emphatically, when joined with possessive Pronouns, and expresseth Opposition; as, *I did write this Book myself*, i. e. and not another Person; *you ruin yourselves by your Folly*.

Himself and *themselves*, used as Nominatives to Verbs, are improper, though authenticated by long Practice and Custom; for they should be read *his self, their selves*.

Note,—The Nominative is called the foregoing State of Pronouns, and the Accusative is called the following State; but it is as good to follow the Practice of the Latin, and call them Nominative and Accusative.

All the personal Pronouns, except *it*, have an Accusative Form different from the Nominative, as may be seen in the preceding Examples.

Pronouns are of the first, second, or third Persons. When one speaks of himself, he says, *I*; if of more, he says, *we*: *I* and *we* are always of the first Person. *Thou* or *you* are of the second Person singular. *Ye*, the second Person plural. When speaking of Men or Women in the singular Number, we say, *he, she*; but in the plural Number, we say, *they*. When we speak of Things without Life, we say also, *they*. All Words are of the third Person, either singular or plural, except *I, thou, we*, &c.

C H A P. III.

Of V E R B S.

M. WHAT is a Verb?

S. A Verb is a Part of Speech, which signifies *to be, to do, or to suffer*: Or, a Verb is that Part of Speech, which affirms Existence, Action, or suffering of its Person or Nominative.

M. How is a Verb declined?

S. By *Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons*.

M. How many *Voices* are there?

S. Two; the *Active* and *Passive*.

Verbs are either *active* or *passive*, or *neuter*. An *active Verb* expresses an *Action*, and implies an *Agent* and *Object* acted upon; as, *to love*; *I love Learning*.—A *passive Verb* expresses a *Passion* or *Suffering*, or the receiving an *Action*; as, *to be loved*; *I am loved by John*.

When the *Agent* or *Nominative* goes first in a Sentence, the *Verb* is *active*, and the *Object* follows; when the *Object* comes first, the *Verb* is *passive*, and the *Agent* follows.

An *active Verb* is also called *Transitive*, because the *Action* passes from the Person or *Nominative* to some other *Object*; as, *I love Learning*; *I hate Iniquity*, &c.

A *neuter Verb* points out some Posture or Quality of its Person or *Nominative*; but then it can have no Noun after it, to denote the *Object* of *Action*; as, *I walk*, *I sleep*, *I run*, &c. for we do not say, *to walk a Thing*, &c. So in this Sentence, *the Worm creeps*; here the *Action* of *creeping* does not pass upon any other *Object*; for we do not say; *to creep a Thing*; but the *Action* is terminated in the *Worm* itself.

Note, That *Neuter* or *Intransitive Verbs* may have sometimes an *Accusative Case* of a near Signification; as, *to live a long Life*; *to die a sudden Death*; &c. &c.

In *English* many *Verbs* are used both in an *active* and *neuter* Signification, the Construction only determining of which Kind they are.

M. How many *Moods* are there?

S. Four;

S. Four; the *Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.*

Note, The *Mood* is the Manner of representing the Action or Passion of the Person or Nominative: When it is simply declared, or a Question asked, it is called the *Indicative Mood*; when it is commanded or bidden, it is called the *Imperative*; when it is subjoined as the End or Design, or mentioned conditionally, having a Conjunction before it, it is called the *Subjunctive Mood*; when it is expressed without any Limitation, it is called the *Infinitive.*

The following Observations on Verbs may perhaps help the Learner to understand the Subject a little better.

A Verb may be distinguished from any other Part of Speech two Ways: 1. A Verb being the most necessary and essential Part of a Sentence, without which it cannot subsist, whatever Word with a Substantive Noun makes full Sense or a Sentence, is a Verb: And that which does not make full Sense with it, is not a Verb. 2. A Word which will admit *I, or Thou, or He,* before it, is a Verb, otherwise not.

In most Verbs there are *two Forms or Voices*; the *Active* which has the Sign *do* before the Verb, or implied in it; as, *I love, or do love.* The *Passive* which has the Sign *am* before it; as, *I am loved.* The former expresses what is done by the Person or Nominative: The latter what is suffered by, or done to the Person or Nominative; as, *I love; I am loved.*

The Moods are divided into *finite* and *infinite.* The first three, *viz.* the *Indicative, Subjunctive, and Imperative,* are called *finite*; because they are confined to Number and Person, both singular and plural. The last is called *infinite, or infinite,* because it is not confined to Number and Person, or to one Number more than another.

1. The *Indicative* affirms and denies positively; as, *I love; I do not love;* or else asks a Question; as, *Dost thou love? Dost thou not love?*

2. The *Imperative Mood* commands, exhorts, or intreats; as, *love thou, or do thou love.*

3. The

3. The Subjunctive * Mood generally depends on another Verb in the same Sentence, either going before or coming after; as, *if ye love me, ye will keep my Commandments.*

4. The Infinitive Mood expresses the Signification of the Verb in general, and has the Word *to* before it; as, *to love.*

M. How many Tenses are there?

S. Three; the *Present, Past, and Future.*

Note, Tenses are either *simple* or *compound*. The simple of regular Verbs are the *present* and *past*; for they may be declined without any auxiliary Verbs to assist them; as, *I love, thou lovest, he loveth; I loved, thou lovedst, he loved.*

The past Time is Imperfect, Perfect, or Pluperfect. The Imperfect supposes an Action *not then finished*, though it be so now; as, *I loved* or *was loving* at that Time, but did not then cease to love. The Perfect supposes an Action *quite finished* at the Time it is spoken of; as, *I have loved*, but now cease to love. The Pluperfect supposes an Action already done, at a certain Time past referred to; as, *I had ended my Lesson, when the Master came.* It has the Sign *had* before it.

The Future is compounded of the Verbs *shall* and *will*, and the principal Verb; as, *I shall* or *will love*; *thou shalt* or *wilt love.*

The Future of the Indicative is imperfect, and supposes the Action shall be begun, but not then finished; as, *I shall* or *will love*, or *be loving*, without saying when I shall finish the Action.

The Future of the Subjunctive is perfect, and supposes that the Action shall some Time be finished; as, *I shall have loved*, and then cease to love.

All the compound Tenses of Verbs are formed by the auxiliary Verbs, *do, be, have, shall, will, can, may, might, could, would, should, must, and ought*, joined with the principal Verb.

Note 1. *Do* denotes the present Time, which, in the past Time, changes its Ending into *did*: Both these are used to express their several Times with the greater

* When this Mood has the Signs *may, can, might, could* &c. it may more properly be called the Potential Mood.

Force,

Force, Distinction, and Fulness; as, *I do love*; *I did love*.

Note 2. *Am*, or *be*, for they are the same, naturally, or in themselves, signify *being*: But *I am*, *was*, *have been*, *had been loved*, &c. &c. are all passive Expressions.

Note 3. *Have* denotes the Time past; *Had* denotes the Time past at a certain Time past; as, *I have loved*, *I had loved*.

Shall have, and *will have*, speak of a Thing that will be past or done, at a certain Time to come; as, when *I shall have read a Page*, *I will shut the Book*.

Note 4. *Shall* and *will* by the best Grammarians are thus distinguished:

“ *In the First Person simple, Shall* foretells;

“ *In Will* a Threat, or else a Promise dwells:

“ *Shall* in the Second and the Third does threat;

“ *Will* simply then foretells the future Feat.”

Shall and *will* denote absolutely the Time to come; — *should* and *would* do it conditionally.

Note 5. *May* and *can*, with their past Times *might* and *could*, imply a Power; but with this Distinction; — *may* and *might* denote the Possibility, and Liberty of doing a Thing; — *can* and *could*, — the Power of the Agent; as, *I can burn*; *I could burn*; *I may burn*; *I might burn*; that is, *it is possible, or lawful for me to burn*. — *May* and *can* relate both to the Time present, and to come; — *might* and *could*, have Relation both to Time past and to come.

Note 6. *Must* and *ought* imply the Necessity, or Duty, of doing a Thing; as, *I must love*, *I ought to love*: But *these two* have only the present Time, and their Persons are only expressed by the Personal Names. — *Should* has, in many Places, the same Sense as *ought*, and implies Duty.

M. How many Numbers are there?

S. Two; the *Singular* and *Plural*.

M. How many Persons are there?

S. Three; *first*, *second*, and *third*.

M. Are not all Verbs in all their compound Times declined by the Assistance of Auxiliary Verbs?

S. They are.

M. Which are the Principal of these helping Verbs?

S. *To be*, *have*, and *do*.

M. Give

M. Give some Examples of these Verbs themselves.

S. Take the following :

To be.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing.	1	<i>I am.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>We are.</i>
	2	<i>Thou art*.</i>		2	<i>Ye are.</i>
	3	<i>He is.</i>		3	<i>They are.</i>

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1	<i>I was.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>We were.</i>
	2	<i>Thou wast.</i>		2	<i>Ye were.</i>
	3	<i>He was.</i>		3	<i>They were.</i>

The Perfect.

Sing.	1	<i>I have been.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>We have been.</i>
	2	<i>Thou hast been.</i>		2	<i>Ye have been.</i>
	3	<i>He hath or has been.</i>		3	<i>They have been.</i>

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1	<i>I had been.</i>	Sing.	1	<i>We had been.</i>
	2	<i>Thou hadst been.</i>		2	<i>Ye had been.</i>
	3	<i>He had been.</i>		3	<i>They had been.</i>

The Future.

Si.	1	<i>I shall or will be.</i>	Plu.	1	<i>We shall or will be.</i>
	2	<i>Thou shalt or wilt be.</i>		2	<i>Ye shall or will be.</i>
	3	<i>He shall or will be.</i>		3	<i>They shall or will be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, *If.*

Present Tense Simple.

Sing.	1	<i>I be.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>We be.</i>
	2	<i>Thou be, or beeſt.</i>		2	<i>Ye be.</i>
	3	<i>He be.</i>		3	<i>They be.</i>

The Paſt Simple.

Sing.	1	<i>I were.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>We were.</i>
	2	<i>Thou wert.†</i>		2	<i>Ye were.</i>
	3	<i>He were.</i>		3	<i>They were.</i>

D

The

* In all the ſecond Perſons ſingular, where *you* is uſed as well as *thou*, I have left *you* out in the Examples, which the Maſter may teach the Scholar to ſupply, as he thinks proper. Cuſtom has given Sanction to the Practice, but, I doubt much, whether it be Gramma

The Present Compound.

Si. { 1 <i>I may or can be.</i> 2 <i>Thou mayst or canst be.</i> 3 <i>He may or can be.</i>	Pl. { 1 <i>We may or can be.</i> 2 <i>Ye may or can be.</i> 3 <i>They may or can be.</i>
--	---

The Imperfect.

Sin. { 1 <i>I might, could, would, or should be.</i> 2 <i>Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be.</i> 3 <i>He might, could, would, or should be.</i>	Plur. { 1 <i>We might, could, would, or should be.</i> 2 <i>Ye might, could, would or should be.</i> 3 <i>They might, could, would, or should be.</i>
---	--

The Perfect.

Sin. { 1 <i>I may have been.</i> 2 <i>Thou mayst have been.</i> 3 <i>He may have been.</i>	Pl. { 1 <i>We may have been.</i> 2 <i>Ye may have been.</i> 3 <i>They may have been.</i>
---	---

The Pluperfect.

Sin. { 1 <i>I might, could, would, or should have been.</i> 2 <i>Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been.</i> 3 <i>He might, could, would, or should have been.</i>	Plu. { 1 <i>We might, could would, or should have been.</i> 2 <i>Ye might, could, would, or should have been.</i> 3 <i>They might, could, would, or should have been.</i>
--	--

The

† *Wert and wast* are often confounded by Writers, and used indifferently, as if both belonged to the Indicative Mood: But they certainly belong to different Moods. The best ancient English Authors observed this Distinction, and the Analogy of forming the Moods require it. We have several Examples of this Distinction between the Indicative and the Subjunctive Mood in our English Translation of the Bible; as, *Job xxix. 2. O that I were as in Months past, in the Days when the Lord preserved me.—Luke vii. 39. This man, if he were a Prophet would have known what manner of Woman this is that touched him. Job. xviii. 30. They said if he were not a Malefactor, we would not have delivered him up to thee. Song of Solomon, Chap. viii. 1. O that thou wert as my Brother, that sucked the Breast of my Mother!* When Writers do not consider the proper Distinction between the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods, they are ready to make *Solecisms*, and write very improperly. Milton says, *before the Heavens thou wert.* Dryden says, *remember what thou wert!* And Addison, *I knew, thou wert not slow to hear.* None of these is Grammar.

The Future.

Sin.	1 <i>I shall have been.</i>	Pl.	1 <i>We shall have been.</i>
	2 <i>Thou shalt have been.</i>		2 <i>Ye shall have been.</i>
	3 <i>He shall have been.</i>		3 <i>They shall have been.</i>

Imperative Mood.

Sin.	1 <i>Let me be.</i>	Plu.	1 <i>Let us be.</i>
	2 <i>Be thou.</i>		2 <i>Be ye.</i>
	3 <i>Let him be.</i>		3 <i>Let them be.</i>

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. *To be.* | Past. *To have been.* | Fut. *To be about to be.*

Participles.

Pr. *Being.* | Past. *Having been.*

Of the Auxiliary Verb, To have.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sin.	1 <i>I have.</i>	Plu.	1 <i>We have.</i>
	2 <i>Thou hast.</i>		2 <i>Ye have.</i>
	3 <i>He hath, or has.</i>		3 <i>They have.</i>

The Imperfect.

Sin.	1 <i>I had.</i>	Plu.	1 <i>We had.</i>
	2 <i>Thou hadst.</i>		2 <i>Ye had.</i>
	3 <i>He had.</i>		3 <i>They had.</i>

The Perfect.

Sin.	1 <i>I have had.</i>	Plu.	1 <i>We have had.</i>
	2 <i>Thou hast had.</i>		2 <i>Ye have had.</i>
	3 <i>He hath, or has had.</i>		3 <i>They have had.</i>

The Pluperfect.

Sin.	1 <i>I had had.</i>	Plu.	1 <i>We had had.</i>
	2 <i>Thou hadst had.</i>		2 <i>Ye had had.</i>
	3 <i>He had had.</i>		3 <i>They had had.</i>

The Future.

Si.	1 <i>I shall or will have.</i>	Pl.	1 <i>We shall or will have.</i>
	2 <i>Thou shalt or wilt have.</i>		2 <i>Ye shall or will have.</i>
	3 <i>He shall or will have.</i>		3 <i>They shall or will have.</i>

Subjunctive Mood, *If.* Present Tense.

Sin.	1 <i>I have.</i>	Plu.	1 <i>We have.</i>
	2 <i>Thou have, or hast.</i>		2 <i>Ye have.</i>
	3 <i>He have, or has.</i>		3 <i>They have.</i>

And,

- Sin. { ¹ *I may or can have.*
 ² *Thou mayst or canst have.*
 ³ *He may or can have.*
- Plu. { ¹ *We may or can have.*
 ² *Ye may or can have.*
 ³ *They may or can have.*

The Imperfect.

- Sin. { ¹ *I might, could, would, or should have.*
 ² *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have.*
 ³ *He might, could, would, or should have.*
- Plu. { ¹ *We might, could, would, or should have.*
 ² *Ye might, could, would, or should have.*
 ³ *They might, could, would, or should have.*

The Perfect.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|--------|--|
| Sin. { | ¹ <i>I may have had.</i> | | Plu. { | ¹ <i>We may have had.</i> |
| | ² <i>Thou mayst have had.</i> | | | ² <i>Ye may have had.</i> |
| | ³ <i>He may have had.</i> | | | ³ <i>They may have had.</i> |

The Pluperfect.

- Sin. { ¹ *I might, could, would, or should have had*.*
 ² *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have had.*
 ³ *He might, could, would, or should have had.*
- Plu. { ¹ *We might, could, would, or should have had.*
 ² *Ye might, could, would, or should have had.*
 ³ *They might, could, would, or should have had.*

The Future.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--|--|--------|--|
| Sin. { | ¹ <i>I shall have had.</i> | | Plu. { | ¹ <i>We shall have had.</i> |
| | ² <i>Thou shalt have had.</i> | | | ² <i>Ye shall have had.</i> |
| | ³ <i>He shall have had.</i> | | | ³ <i>They shall have had.</i> |

Impe-

* It must be observed, that though several Verbs are joined in the compound Tenses to form the Times of the Verb; yet thus compounded and joined together, they all lose their own Characters as Verbs, and become Servants to the principal Verb. For Example, when the Verbs *might, could, would, and should, or may or can*, are joined with the Verb *to have*, they only perform the Office of Servants to the Verb, and point out the Time or Power of that Verb. All the auxiliary Verbs, in their simple verbal State, have Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons themselves; but when become auxiliary, they have none, but only point out the Time and Situation of the Verb they

Imperative Mood.

Sin.	1	Let me have.	Plu.	1	Let us have.
	2	Have thou.		2	Have ye.
	3	Let him have.		3	Let them have.

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. *To have.* | Past. *To have had.* | Fut. *To be about to have.*

Participles.

Present. *Having.* | Past. *Having had.*

The Verb *to do* is thus declined.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sin.	1	I do.	Plu.	1	We do.
	2	Thou dost.		2	Ye do.
	3	He doth, or does.		3	They do.

The Imperfect.

Sin.	1	I did.	Plu.	1	We did.
	2	Thou didst.		2	Ye did.
	3	He did.		3	They did.

The Perfect.

Sin.	1	I have done.	Plu.	1	We have done.
	2	Thou hast done.		2	Ye have done.
	3	He hath or has done.		3	They have done.

The Pluperfect.

Sin.	1	I had done.	Plu.	1	We had done.
	2	Thou hadst done.		2	Ye had done.
	3	He had done.		3	They had done.

The Future.

Sin.	1	I shall or will do.	Pl.	1	We shall or will do.
	2	Thou shalt or wilt do.		2	Ye shall or will do.
	3	He shall or will do.		3	They shall or will do.

D 3

Sub.

they are joined with. Hence our Language, like the Greek, makes Use of auxiliary Verbs to form Tenses for other Verbs, where they are defective. The Greeks could say, *τετυμμενοι ειναι*, and we can say, *they have been beaten*. They join two Verbs to form one Time in the plural Number in the perfect Passive of the Indicative, and we do the same Thing by three, viz. by the Verbs *have*, *been*, and *beaten*: Now *have* and *been* are merely temporal, and *beaten* denotes the Action, which is the chief Thing to be considered in the Verb.

Subjunctive Mood, *If*. Present Tense.

Si.	{	¹ <i>I may or can do.</i>		Pl.	{	¹ <i>We may or can do.</i>
		² <i>Thou mayst or canst do.</i>				² <i>Ye may or can do.</i>
		³ <i>He may or can do.</i>				³ <i>They may or can do.</i>

The Imperfect.

Sin.	{	¹ <i>I might, could, would, or should do.</i>	{	¹ <i>We might, could, would, or should do.</i>
		² <i>Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst do.</i>		² <i>Ye might, could, would, or should do.</i>
		³ <i>He might, could, would, or should do.</i>		³ <i>They might, could, would, or should do.</i>

The Perfect.

Sin.	{	¹ <i>I may have done</i>		Plu.	{	¹ <i>We may have done.</i>
		² <i>Thou mayst have done.</i>				² <i>Ye may have done.</i>
		³ <i>He may have done.</i>				³ <i>They may have done.</i>

The Pluperfect.

Sin.	{	¹ <i>I might, could, would, should have done.</i>	{	¹ <i>We might, could, would, should have done.</i>
		² <i>Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst have done.</i>		² <i>Ye might, could, would, should have done.</i>
		³ <i>He might, could, would, should have done.</i>		³ <i>They might, could, would, should have done.</i>

The Future.

Sin.	{	¹ <i>shall have done.</i>		Plu.	{	¹ <i>We shall have done.</i>
		² <i>Thou shalt have done.</i>				² <i>Ye shall have done.</i>
		³ <i>He shall have done.</i>				³ <i>They shall have done.</i>

Imperative Mood.

Sin.	{	¹ <i>Let me do.</i>		Plu.	{	¹ <i>Let us do.</i>
		² <i>Do thou.</i>				² <i>Do ye.</i>
		³ <i>Let him do.</i>				³ <i>Let them do.</i>

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. *To do.* | Past. *To have done.*

Participles.

Pres. *Doing.* | Past. *Having done.*

Note, The Verbs *may*, *can*, *shall*, and *will*, &c. may be declined much after the same Manner.

C H A P. IV.

Of PARTICIPLES.

M. **W**HAT is a *Participle*?

S. A *Participle* is a Part of Speech, that partakes of the Nature of an *Adjective* and a *Verb*, agreeing with its Substantive, like an *Adjective*, and like a *Verb* governing other Words; as,

1. To whom thus Zephon, *answering* Scorn with Scorn.

Milt. Par. Lost.

2. The Fiend replied not, *overcome* with Rage. *Milt.*

M. How many Participles have Verbs?

S. Two; the present and past; as, *loving*, *loved*.

RULES of PARTICIPLES.

Rule 1. The *present* or *active* Participle always ends in *ing*; as, I saw the Lord *sitting* on his Throne, and all the Host of Heaven *standing* by him. This Generation is like Children *sitting* in the Market-place, and *calling* to their Fellows.

Rule 2. The Past Participle which is also *passive*, ends for the most Part in *ed*, *t*, or *n*; as *loved*, *felt*, *fallen*; from the Verbs, *to love*, *to feel*, *to fall*.

When this Participle has the Word *having* before it, the two Words make an *active* Participle of the *past* time; as,

He *having said* these Words fell asleep.

Rule 3. The Participle past, when joined with the auxiliary Verb *to have*, always denotes *Action*; as, *I have loved*, *I have taught*, *I have written*.*

Of the *Active Voice* of REGULAR VERBS.

M. How is a Regular Verb distinguished from an Irregular one?

S. By having the past Time in the Indicative Mood, and the Participle past ending in *ed*, or *d*; as, *love*, *I loved*, *loved*.

EXAM-

* Thus much it was necessary to say concerning *Participles*, before we proceeded to decline *Verbs*; because, by the *Participles* and *auxiliary Verbs*, the *Verbs* are declined in their Compound Tenses.

EXAMPLES of a REGULAR ACTIVE VERB declined
through all the Moods and Tenses.

To love.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sin. { 1 I love or do love. 2 Thou lovest or dost love. 3 He loveth or doth love.	Plu. { 1 We love or do love. 2 Ye love or do love. 3 They love or do love.
--	---

The Imperfect.

Sin. { 1 I loved or did love. 2 Thou lovedst or didst love. 3 He loved or did love.	Plu. { 1 We loved or did love. 2 Ye loved or did love. 3 They loved or did love.
--	---

The Perfect.

Sin. { 1 I have loved. 2 Thou hast loved. 3 He hath loved.	Plu. { 1 We have loved. 2 Ye have loved. 3 They have loved.
---	--

The Pluperfect.

Sin. { 1 I had loved. 2 Thou hadst loved. 3 He had loved.	Plu. { 1 We had loved. 2 Ye had loved. 3 They had loved.
--	---

The Future.

Sin. { 1 I shall or will love. 2 Thou shalt or wilt love. 3 He shall or will love.	Plu. { 1 We shall or will love. 2 Ye shall or will love. 3 They shall or will love.
---	--

Subjunctive Mood, If.

Present Tense Simple.

Sin. { 1 I love. 2 Thou love or lovest. 3 He love or loves.	Plu. { 1 We love. 2 Ye love. 3 They love. *
--	--

The Past Simple.

Sin. { 1 I loved. 2 Thou loved. 3 He loved.	Plu. { 1 We loved. 2 Ye loved. 3 They loved.
--	---

The Present Compound.

Sin. { 1 I may or can love. 2 Thou mayst or canst love. 3 He may or can love.	Plu. { 1 We may or can love. 2 Ye may or can love. 3 They may or can love.
--	---

The

* The present and past Simple of the Subjunctive Mood have by modern Writers been but little regarded, yet deserve the Attention of such as would learn the English Language accurately. They are used when there is some Uncertainty implied concerning the Action of the Verb; as, *we shall catch him, though he run never so fast.* But if we see one run, we should say, *we shall catch him, though he runneth, or runs.*

The Imperfect.

- Sin. { 1 *I might, could, would, or should love.*
 2 *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love.*
 3 *He might, could, would, or should love.*
- Plu. { 1 *We might, could, would, or should love.*
 2 *Ye might, could, would, or should love.*
 3 *They might, could, would, or should love.*

The Perfect.

- Sin. { 1 *I may have loved.*
 2 *Thou mayst have loved.*
 3 *He may have loved.*
- Plu. { 1 *We may have loved.*
 2 *Ye may have loved.*
 3 *They may have loved.*

The Pluperfect.

- Sin. { 1 *I might, could, would, should have loved.*
 2 *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst have loved.*
 3 *He might, could, would, should have loved.*
- Plu. { 1 *We might, could, would, should have loved.*
 2 *Ye might, could, would, should have loved.*
 3 *They might, could, would, should have loved.*

The Future.

- Sin. { 1 *I shall have loved.*
 2 *Thou shalt have loved.*
 3 *He shall have loved.*
- Plu. { 1 *We shall have loved.*
 2 *Ye shall have loved.*
 3 *They shall have loved.*

Imperative Mood.

- Sing. { 1 *Let me love.*
 2 *Love thou.*
 3 *Let him love.*
- Plu. { 1 *Let us love.*
 2 *Love ye.*
 3 *Let them love.*

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. *To love.* | Past. *To have loved.* | Fut. *To be about to love.*

Participles.

Present. *Loving.* | Past. *Having loved.*

N. B. When the Continuation of a Thing is signified, the *active Verb* may be varied in all its Tenses by the Participle in *ing*, with the several Forms of the auxiliary Verb *to be*; as,

Present. *I am reading,*
 Imp. *I was reading,*
 Perf. *I have been reading,*
 Plup. *I had been reading,*
 Future. *I shall be reading,*
 &c. &c.

for { *I read.*
I did read.
I have read.
I had read.
I shall read.
 &c. &c.

of

Of the PASSIVE VOICE of REGULAR VERBS.

M. How is the Passive Voice formed?

S. The Passive Voice is formed by placing the auxiliary Verb *am* before the Participle Past; and following the Example of the Verb *to be*.

EXAMPLES of a regular PASSIVE VERB.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sin.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ I am loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Thou art loved.} \\ 3 \text{ He is loved.} \end{array} \right.$	Plu.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ We are loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Ye are loved.} \\ 3 \text{ They are loved.} \end{array} \right.$
------	---	------	--

The Imperfect.

Sin.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ I was loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Thou wast loved.} \\ 3 \text{ He was loved.} \end{array} \right.$	Plu.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ We were loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Ye were loved.} \\ 3 \text{ They were loved.} \end{array} \right.$
------	--	------	---

The Perfect.

Sin.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ I have been loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Thou hast been loved.} \\ 3 \text{ He has been loved.} \end{array} \right.$	Plu.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ We have been loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Ye have been loved.} \\ 3 \text{ They have been loved.} \end{array} \right.$
------	--	------	--

The Pluperfect.

Sin.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ I had been loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Thou hadst been loved.} \\ 3 \text{ He had been loved.} \end{array} \right.$	Plu.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ We had been loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Ye had been loved.} \\ 3 \text{ They had been loved.} \end{array} \right.$
------	--	------	---

The Future.

S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ I shall or will be loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Thou shalt or wilt be loved.} \\ 3 \text{ He shall or will be loved.} \end{array} \right.$	P.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ We shall or will be loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Ye shall or will be loved.} \\ 3 \text{ They shall or will be loved.} \end{array} \right.$
----	--	----	---

Subjunctive Mood, *If*. Present Tense Simple.

Sin.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ I be or am loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Thou be or art loved.} \\ 3 \text{ He be or is loved.} \end{array} \right.$	Plu.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ We be or are loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Ye be or are loved.} \\ 3 \text{ They be or are loved.} \end{array} \right.$
------	---	------	--

The Present Compound.

S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ I may or can be loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Thou mayst or canst be loved.} \\ 3 \text{ He may or can be loved.} \end{array} \right.$	P.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ We may or can be loved.} \\ 2 \text{ Ye may or can be loved.} \\ 3 \text{ They may or can be loved.} \end{array} \right.$
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The

The Imperfect.

- Sin. { ¹ *I might, could, would, or should be loved.*
 { ² *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be loved.*
 { ³ *He might, could, would, or should be loved.*
- Plu. { ¹ *We might, could, would, or should be loved.*
 { ² *Ye might, could, would, or should be loved.*
 { ³ *They might, could, would, or should be loved.*

The Perfect.

- S. { ¹ *I may have been loved.* | P. { ¹ *We may have been loved.*
 { ² *Thou mayst have been loved.* | { ² *Ye may have been loved.*
 { ³ *He may have been loved.* | { ³ *They may have been loved.*

The Pluperfect.

- S. { ¹ *I might, could, would, should, have been loved.*
 { ² *Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, have been loved.*
 { ³ *He might, could, would, should, have been loved.*
- P. { ¹ *We might, could, would, should, have been loved.*
 { ² *Ye might, could, would, should, have been loved.*
 { ³ *They might, could, would, should, have been loved.*

The Future.

- S. { ¹ *I shall have been loved.* | P. { ¹ *We shall have been loved.*
 { ² *Thou shalt have been loved.* | { ² *Ye shall have been loved.*
 { ³ *He shall have been loved.* | { ³ *They shall have been loved.*

Imperative Mood.

- Sin. { ¹ *Let me be loved.* | Plu. { ¹ *Let us be loved.*
 { ² *Be thou loved.* | { ² *Be ye loved.*
 { ³ *Let him be loved.* | { ³ *Let them be loved.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present. *To be loved.* Past. *To have been loved.*
 Future. *To be about to be loved.*

Participle.

Past. *Loved, or being loved.*

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

M. When is a Verb accounted irregular?

S. When it varies from the foregoing Rule.

M. How many Classes may irregular Verbs be reduced to?

S. To the two following.

I. Such

I. Such as have their Preterite and Participle Passive the same.

Preterite and			Preterite and			Preterite and		
Pres.	Partic.	Paf.	Pres.	Partic.	Paf.	Pres.	Partic.	Paf.
<i>Awake</i>	<i>Awoke</i>		<i>freight</i>	<i>sraught</i>		<i>sell</i>	<i>söld</i>	
<i>abide</i>	<i>abode</i>		<i>fling</i>	<i>{ flang</i>		<i>send</i>	<i>sent</i>	
<i>begin</i>	<i>{ began</i>			<i>{ flung</i>		<i>shine</i>	<i>{ shined</i>	
	<i>{ begun</i>		<i>geld</i>	<i>gelt</i>			<i>{ shone</i>	
<i>bend</i>	<i>bent</i>		<i>gild</i>	<i>gilt</i>		<i>shoot</i>	<i>shot</i>	
<i>beræve</i>	<i>berest</i>		<i>gird</i>	<i>girt</i>		<i>shrink</i>	<i>{ shrank</i>	
<i>beseech</i>	<i>besought</i>		<i>grind</i>	<i>ground</i>			<i>{ shrunk</i>	
<i>bind</i>	<i>bound</i>		<i>hang</i>	<i>{ hanged</i>		<i>sit</i>	<i>sat</i>	
<i>bleed</i>	<i>bled</i>			<i>{ hung</i>		<i>sing</i>	<i>{ sang</i>	
<i>bless</i>	<i>{ blessed</i>		<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>			<i>{ sung</i>	
	<i>{ blest</i>		<i>hear</i>	<i>heard</i>		<i>sleep</i>	<i>slept</i>	
<i>breed</i>	<i>bred</i>		<i>hurt</i>	<i>hurt</i>		<i>spread</i>	<i>spreäd</i>	
<i>bring</i>	<i>bröught</i>		<i>keep</i>	<i>kept</i>		<i>spin</i>	<i>{ span,</i>	
<i>burst</i>	<i>burst</i>		<i>lay</i>	<i>laid</i>			<i>{ spun</i>	
<i>build</i>	<i>built</i>		<i>lead</i>	<i>led</i>		<i>stand</i>	<i>stood</i>	
<i>burn</i>	<i>burnt</i>		<i>leave</i>	<i>left</i>		<i>spring</i>	<i>{ sprang</i>	
<i>buy</i>	<i>bought</i>		<i>leap</i>	<i>leapt</i>			<i>{ sprung</i>	
<i>cast</i>	<i>cast</i>		<i>lend</i>	<i>lent</i>		<i>stick</i>	<i>stuck</i>	
<i>catch</i>	<i>caught</i>		<i>lop</i>	<i>lopt</i>		<i>sting</i>	<i>{ stang</i>	
<i>cling</i>	<i>clung</i>		<i>lose</i>	<i>lost</i>			<i>{ stung</i>	
<i>creep</i>	<i>crept</i>		<i>make</i>	<i>made</i>		<i>stop</i>	<i>stopt</i>	
<i>cost</i>	<i>cost</i>		<i>mean</i>	<i>meant</i>		<i>sweep</i>	<i>swept</i>	
<i>curse</i>	<i>{ cursed</i>		<i>meet</i>	<i>met</i>		<i>swim</i>	<i>{ swam</i>	
	<i>{ curst</i>		<i>mix</i>	<i>{ mixed</i>			<i>{ swum</i>	
<i>deal</i>	<i>dealt</i>			<i>{ mixt</i>		<i>teach</i>	<i>taught</i>	
<i>dig</i>	<i>dug</i>		<i>patch</i>	<i>{ patched</i>		<i>tell</i>	<i>told</i>	
<i>dream</i>	<i>{ dreamed</i>			<i>{ patcht</i>		<i>think</i>	<i>thought</i>	
	<i>{ dreamt</i>		<i>pay</i>	<i>paid</i>		<i>thrust</i>	<i>thrust</i>	
<i>dwell</i>	<i>dwelt</i>		<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>		<i>weep</i>	<i>wept</i>	
<i>drink</i>	<i>{ drank</i>		<i>read</i>	<i>read</i>		<i>whip</i>	<i>whipt</i>	
	<i>{ drunk</i>		<i>rend</i>	<i>rent</i>		<i>win</i>	<i>{ wan</i>	
<i>drop</i>	<i>dropt</i>		<i>ring</i>	<i>{ rang</i>			<i>{ won</i>	
<i>feed</i>	<i>fed</i>			<i>{ rung</i>		<i>wind</i>	<i>wound</i>	
<i>feel</i>	<i>felt</i>		<i>run</i>	<i>{ ran</i>		<i>work</i>	<i>wrought</i>	
<i>fight</i>	<i>fought</i>			<i>{ run</i>		<i>wring</i>	<i>{ wrang</i>	
<i>find</i>	<i>found</i>		<i>say</i>	<i>said</i>			<i>{ wrung</i>	
<i>flee</i>	<i>fled</i>		<i>seek</i>	<i>sought</i>				

II. Such

II. Such as have their Preterite and Participle different.

Pres.	Preter.	Participle	Past			
bear	bore	born		lade	laded	laden
bēat	bēat	bēaten		lie	lay	lain
bid	bad	{ bid		load	loaded	loaden
bite	bit	{ bidden		mōw	mōwed	mōwn
blow	blew	{ bitten		ride	{ rode	ridden
break	broke	{ broken		rise	{ rid	
chide	chid	{ chid		shake	rose	risen
choose	chose	{ chosen		see	shook	shaken
cleave	{ clove	{ cloven		seethe	saw	seen
come	came	{ cleft		shar	sod	sodden
crow	crew	{ come		shew	shore	shorn
dare	durst	{ crow'd		shew	shew'd	shewn
die	died	{ dare'd		slay	shew	slain
do	did	{ done		slide	shid	shidden
draw	drew	{ draw'n		smite	smote	smitten
drive	drove	{ driven		sow	sowed	sown
eat	ēat	{ eaten		spēak	spoke	spoken
fall	fell	{ fallen		spit	spat	spitten
fly	flew	{ flown		steal	stole	{ stolen
forfake	forsook	{ forsaken		strive	strove	{ stole
freeze	froze	{ frozen		sweār	swore	sworn
get	got	{ gotten		swell	swelled	swoln
give	gave	{ given		take	took	taken
go	went	{ gone		tear	tore	torn
grow	grew	{ grown		thrive	throve	thriven
hew	hewed	{ hewn		throw	threw	thrown
hide	hid	{ hidden		trēad	trōd	trodden
hold	held	{ holden		weār	were	worn
know	knew	{ known		weave	wove	woven
				write	{ writ	{ writ
					{ wrote	{ wrote
						{ written

These Preterites, bare, share, sware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat, brake, spake, began, rang, sang, sprang, shrank, drank, ran, wan, &c. &c. are seldom used, and very unpolite.

Beseeched, caught, digged, dreamed, gelded, gilded, girded, hanged, worked, &c. &c. are sometimes to be met with; but these are rarely or never used by the modern, and more elegant Authors.

There are also a great Number of Preterites better expressed by the Participle Passive, though they have been of long Use in the English Language, such as, *got, drove, eat, shore, bore, &c.* which are better expressed by *gotten, driven, eaten, shorn, born*: For it is better to say, *I have gotten*, than *I have got*; *I have driven*, than *I have drove*; *I have eaten*, than *I have eat*; *I have shorn*, than *I have shore*; *I have born*, than *I have bore*; &c.

Note, That, if the first Person end in *y*, when *y* is no Part of a Diphthong, the second Person is formed by *iest*; as, *I fly, thou fliest, or you fly*; and the third by *ieth, or ies*; as, *he flieth, or flies*; &c.

Of PARTICIPLES.

RULE 1. Verbs ending in *e*, spell the Participle in *ing*, without *e*; as, *love, loving; hate, hating*; &c.

RULE 2. A single Consonant at the End, is doubled in the present Participle; as, *get, getting*, unless a Diphthong goes before; as, *tread, treading*.

RULE 3. Participles are changed into Adjectives by the Article *a* and *the*; as, *a willing People; a hardened Sinner; the drunken Sat*; &c.

RULE 4. The past Participle is also changed into an Adjective, by changing *ed* into *t*; as, *blessed, blest; tossed, tost; burned, burnt*; &c. And, if it can be compared, or fall under the Rules of Comparison; as, *learned, more learned, most learned*, &c.

C H A P. V.

Of ADVERBS.

M. **W**HAT is an Adverb ?

S. In English it is a Particle joined with an Adjective, a Verb, or another Adverb, expressing *Circumstance*, *Quality*, or *Manner* of Signification.

Adverbs of Circumstance are

1st. Adverbs signifying Place ; and these are three-fold :

1. Signifying Rest	<i>thence</i>	<i>daily</i>
in a Place ; as,	<i>whithersoever</i>	<i>yearly</i>
<i>where</i>	2dly ; Of TIME.	<i>always</i>
<i>here, herein</i>	1. Present ; as,	<i>then</i>
<i>there</i>	<i>Now</i>	<i>ever</i>
<i>elsewhere</i>	<i>To-day.</i>	<i>never</i>
<i>everywhere</i>	2. Past ; as,	<i>again.</i>
<i>no where</i>	<i>before</i>	5. Continuance of
<i>some where</i>	<i>already</i>	Time ; as,
<i>any where</i>	<i>yesterday</i>	<i>long</i>
<i>within, without.</i>	<i>heretofore</i>	<i>how long</i>
2. To, or towards	<i>long since</i>	<i>so long</i>
a Place ; as,	<i>lately</i>	<i>long ago</i>
<i>whither</i>	3. Future ; as,	<i>a long while, &c.</i>
<i>hither</i>	(Very near)	3dly ; Signifying
<i>thither</i>	<i>presently</i>	ORDER ; as,
<i>whitherward</i>	<i>immediately</i>	<i>secondly</i>
<i>hitherward</i>	<i>by and by</i>	<i>thirdly</i>
<i>thitherward</i>	<i>instantly</i>	<i>fourthly, &c.</i>
<i>upward</i>	<i>Straightway.</i>	<i>finally</i>
<i>downward</i>	(Remote)	<i>lastly.</i>
<i>forward</i>	<i>to-morrow</i>	4thly ; Signifying
<i>backward.</i>	<i>hereafter</i>	NUMBER ; as,
3. From a Place ;	<i>henceforth, hence-</i>	<i>once</i>
as,	<i>forward, not yet.</i>	<i>twice</i>
<i>above</i>	4. Indefinite ; as,	<i>thrice</i>
<i>below</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>rarely</i>
<i>whence</i>	<i>often</i>	<i>seldom</i>
<i>hence</i>	<i>oftentimes</i>	<i>frequently</i>
	<i>seldom</i>	

often.

5thly; Signifying

QUANTITY; as,

how much

how great

enough

sufficient

somewhat

something

nothing

6thly; Signifying
QUALITY.

These are either
absolute, or com-
parative. Abso-
lute, expressing

1. Quality simply; as, *well, ill, bravely.*
2. Certainty; as, *truly, verily, certainly, yes, yea, undoubtedly.*
3. Contingence; as, *happily, peradventure, perhaps, by chance.*
4. Negation; as, *nay, no, not, by no means, not at all, in no wise.*
5. Explaining; as, *to-wit, namely.*
6. Separation; as, *apart, separately, one by one, &c.*
7. Joining together; as, *together, generally, universally, for the most part.*
8. Interrogation; as, *why, wherefore, how, whether.*

Comparative.

1. Signifying Excess; as, *very much, too much, exceedingly, altogether, wholly, more bravely, most bravely, &c.*
2. Defect; as, *almost, little, very little, least of all.*
3. Preference; as, *rather, chiefly, especially.*
4. Likeness and Equality; as, *so, as, as if, even as, enough, in like Manner.*
5. Unlikeness and Inequality; as, *otherwise, else, much more, much less.*
6. Abatement; as, *by Degrees, scarcely, hardly.*
7. Exclusion; as, *only.*

Note,—Adverbs are intended for expressing a Sentiment in fewer Words, or in a shorter Manner; as, we say, such a one *acted prudently*, instead of saying, *he acted with Prudence*; *he acted foolishly*, instead of saying, *he acted like a Fool.*

Adverbs of Quality are, in general, formed from any Adjective, by adding *ly* thereto; as, *wisely, foolishly, justly, prudently, constantly, falsely.*

Adverbs may be derived from almost any of the other Parts of Speech, even from proper Names; for we can say *Socratically*, instead of saying, *after the Manner of Socrates, &c.*

C H A P. VI.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

M. What is a Preposition?

S. It is an English Particle joined to other Parts of Speech to shew their Situation, Relation, or Reference to one another; as, Now send Men *to* Joppa, and call *for* one Simon, whose Sir-name is Peter. He lodgeth *with* one Simon, a Tanner, whose House is *by* the Sea Side. *Acts* x. 5, 6.

M. How are Prepositions divided?

S. Into separable and inseparable.

M. Which are the separable ones?

S. These following:

above	between	over
about	betwixt	than
after	beyond	through or thorough
afore	by	throughout
against	down	till, untill
among, amongst	for	to; unto
amidst	from	toward or towards
around	in	under, underneath
at	into	up
before	near	with
behind	nigh	within
below	of, off	without
beneath	on, or upon	
beside, besides	out, or out of	

All the rest of the Prepositions are used only in Composition, or joined with other Words. They are for the most Part of foreign Extraction, derived from either the Latin or the Greek Tongues.

OBSERVATIONS *on* PREPOSITIONS *in* COMPOSITION.

A is used in Composition, but improperly, for *in*, or *on*; as, *he lies a-bed*; *he is gone ashore*; instead of *he lies in Bed*; *he is gone on Shore*.

Be is used to signify *about*; as, *bestir*, *bespatter*, *besprinkle*. It signifies also *by* or *nigh*; as, *beside*; *in*;

as, *betimes*, i. e. *in Time*; *for*, or *before*; as, *to bespeak*, or *to speak for*.

For in Composition is negative or privative; as, *forbid*, i. e. *bid it not*; *forsake*, i. e. *seek it no more*.

Fore in Composition signifies *before* or *beforehand*; as, *foresee*, *forebode*, *foreclose*, &c.

Mis is used to point out Error or Defect; as, *Misdeed*, *Mistake*, *Misuse*, *Misfortune*.

Over is used to denote Eminency or Superiority; as, *overcome*, *over-rule*; or Excess; *over fast*, *overjoyed*, *overpowered*.

Out is used to point out Excellency, Excess, or Superiority; as *out-do*, *out-go*, *out-run*, &c.

Un before Adjectives implies Negation; as, *unworthy*, i. e. *not worthy*; *unpleasant*, *unprofitable*, *unconcerned*, &c.

When *un* is joined to a Verb, it undoes what has been already done; as, *unsay*, i. e. *to recant*; *to undo*, i. e. *to destroy what has been done*.

Up signifies Motion upwards; as, *up Hill*, *up Land* *upside*.

With signifies Resistance or Privation; as, *withstand*, *withdraw*, i. e. *take away*.

All these just now mentioned are English Prepositions.

There are also a great Number of Latin Prepositions joined with other Words, which have become English Words through Custom. These I shall consider distinctly, for the better Instruction of such as do not understand Latin.

Ab, or *abs*, in Composition, signifies Separation or Parting; as, *abstain*, i. e. *to refrain from*; *absolve*, i. e. *to clear*, or *free from*; *abdicate*, i. e. *to withdraw*. It also denotes Excess; as, *abhor*, &c.

Ad signifies *at*, or *to*; as, *adhere*, i. e. *close to*; *adjacent*, i. e. *near*.

Ante signifies *before*; as, *antecedent*, i. e. *a Word going before*; *antedate*, i. e. *to date before*.

Circum signifies *about*; as, *circumambient*, *to lie round about*; *circumvallation*, *ditching about*.

Con, which is sometimes written *Co*, *Col*, or *Com*, signifies *together with*; as, *Convocation*, *a Calling or Meeting*

together ; co-operate, i. e. to labour together ; Colloquy, a Talking together ; Commerce, a Trading together.

Contra signifies against ; as, to contradict, i. e. to gain-say or speak against : From this Preposition comes counter, which signifies Opposition ; as, to counteract, countermand, counterbalance, counterpoise, &c.

De signifies Motion from, or, Demonstration ; as, decamp, depart, demonstrate, deplore. *De* has also a negative Sense ; as, develop, demerit.

Dis denotes Privation or Negation, and gives the Word it is compounded with a Signification contrary to its original Meaning ; as, disagree, distrust, disapprove, &c.

Di extends the Sense of the Word it is compounded with ; as, diminish, direct, &c.

E, or *ex*, denotes out, out of, or off ; as, to evade, i. e. to put off ; to exclude, i. e. to shut out.

Extra signifies beyond, or over and above ; as, extravagant, extraordinary.

In in Composition has often a negative and privative Signification ; as, inoffensive, inactive, inaccurate, inhuman.

N in *in* is often changed into *l*, *m*, *r* ; hence we have *il*, *im*, *ir* ; as, illiberal, illegal, immodest, immortal, irreligious, irrational.

In denotes that one Thing is put into another ; as, inclose, infuse, inol, impale, import.

The Preposition *en* is used in Words of French origin ; as, enrich, enrage, encourage, &c. It never signifies Privation, but denotes the Disposition or Impression received.

Inter signifies between ; as, intersperse, intercept, intervene, interval, &c.

In French Words we use *enter* instead of *inter* ; as, entertain, enterprize.

Int signifies within ; as, introduce, intromission.

Ob signifies Opposition, or against ; as, Obstacle : In many Words *b* is changed into *p* ; as, oppose, opprobrious, &c.

Per signifies through, and in Composition denotes Excellency or Excess ; as, perfect, perforate, &c.

Post

Post signifies *after*; as, *Postscript*, *postpone*, *posthumous*, &c.

Pre signifies *before*; as, *presuppose*, *premeditate*.

Pro encreaseth the sense of Words; as, *profound*, i. e. *very deep*; *profuse*, i. e. *to spend fast*, &c. It has several other Significations, which I shall omit.

Preter signifies *besides*, or *against*; as, *preternatural*, i. e. *against nature*, or *contrary to it*.

Re signifies *again*; as, *to repeat*, *relapse*, *reiterate*. It also signifies *Opposition*; as, *repulse*, i. e. *beat back*; *rebuke*, *reprove*, i. e. *speak against*.

Retro signifies *backwards*; as, *retrospect*, *retrograde*, &c.

Se signifies *without* or *aside from*; as, *secure*, i. e. *without Care*; *separate*, *aside from*.

Sub signifies *under*; as, *to subscribe*, *subsist*, *subtract*, i. e. *to write under*, *stand under*, and *draw under*.

Subter is much of the same Signification; as, *Subterfuge*, i. e. *a Place to flee under*, &c.

Super signifies *above*; as, *supereminent*, *superabundant*, *supercription*. *Super* is changed into *sur* in Words derived from the French; as, *Surface*, *Surplus*, *surrender*.

Trans signifies *over*, or *beyond*; as, *transfer*, *transport*, *Transmigration*. It also denotes the Change of one Thing into another; as, *transform*, *transfigure*, *transubstantiate*.

There are also Greek Prepositions used in composing English Words; as, *a* or *an*, which is privative, and signifies *not*; as, *anonymous*, i. e. *without Name*; *Anarchy*, *without Order*, or *Government*.

Amphi, which signifies *both* or *two*; as, *amphibious*, i. e. *Creatures which can live on either Land or Water*; *Amphibology*, i. e. *a Speech of an uncertain or doubtful Meaning*.

Anti, which signifies *against*, or *contrary*; as, *Antagonist*; i. e. *an Opponent or Opposite*; *Antichrist*, i. e. *against or an Enemy to Christ*; *Antinomian*, i. e. *against the Law*, &c.

Hyper, which signifies *over and above*; as, *Hypercritic*, i. e. *a Critic of better Talents than another*, or *captious beyond Measure*, &c.

Hypo, which signifies *under*; as, *Hypocrite*, i. e. *one under a Mask*; *Hypogeum*, i. e. *under the Earth*.

Meta

Meta, which signifies *beyond*; or denotes the changing of one Thing into another; as, *Metaphor*, *Metamorphosis*, *Metaphysical*, &c.

Peri, which signifies *about*; as, *Periphrasis*, i. e. a speaking in a round about Way; *Peripatetic*, i. e. one who walks about.

Syn, which signifies *with*, or *together*; as, *Synod*, a meeting together, or a Convocation; *Synthetic*, i. e. compounding Things together. *N* is sometimes left out, and *m* substituted in its Place; as, *Sympathy*, i. e. mutual Feeling; *Symphony*, i. e. Harmony of Sound, &c.

C H A P. VII.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

M. WHAT is an Interjection?

S. It is an English Particle made Use of in Speech, to denote some sudden Passion or Emotion of the Mind.

Interjections express

1. Joy; as, *hey! brave!*
2. Grief; as, *ah! alas! Woes me! alack! alack-a-day!*
3. Wonder; as, *O strange!*
4. Praise; as, *well done! O brave! very well.*
5. Aversion; as, *away! begone! fy! tush! pish! pshaw! foh! avaunt! pugh!*
6. Laughter; as, *ha, ha, he!*
7. Surprise; as, *ha! heyday! aha! what! strange!*
8. Incitement to Attention; as, *hark! lo! see! halloo!*
9. Desire of Silence; as, *hush! hift! Peace! Silence!*
10. Languor; as, *heigh ho!*
11. Deliberation; as, *hum!*
12. Exultation; as, *heigh! huzza!*
13. Salutation; as, *hail! all hail!*
14. Pain; as, *O! oh!*
15. Of taking Leave; as, *adieu!*
16. Friendly; as, *well-met! welcome!*
17. Of wishing; as, *O! O that!*
18. Of exclaiming; as, *O!*

There

There are several other Interjections which the Master may teach the Scholar in a Course of Reading, which are here omitted for the Sake of Brevity.

Nouns are sometimes used for Interjections ; as, *O Shame ! With a Mischief ! O Wretched ! O the Villainy ! &c.*

C H A P. VIII.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

M. WHAT is a Conjunction ?

S. A Conjunction is an English Particle, which connects Sentences together.

M. How are Conjunctions distinguished ?

S. In the following Manner : into

1. Copulative ; as, *and, also, both, as well as, likewise, neither, nor.*
2. Disjunctive ; as, *either, or.*
3. Concessive ; as, *though, although, albeit.*
4. Discretive ; as, *but, except, save or saving, &c.*
5. Conditional ; as, *if, if so be, provided, unless.*
6. Adversative ; as, *yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless.*
7. Casual ; as, *for, because.*
8. Illative ; as, *therefore, wherefore, seeing, since, for as much as.*
9. Diminutive ; as, *at least.*
10. Dubitative ; as, *whether or not, whether.*
11. Expletive ; as, *now, truly, indeed.*
12. Ordinate ; as, *thereafter, finally, moreover.*
13. Declarative ; as, *to wit, namely.*
14. Demonstrative ; as, *that.*
15. Exceptive ; as, *unless, otherwise, except.*
16. Restrictive ; as, *as, so.*

C H A P. IX.

Of DERIVATIVES.

M. HOW many Sorts of derivative Words are there in English ?

S. Two ;

S. Two; 1. English Words derived from Words in the same Language; 2. English Words derived from Words in other Languages.

M. What do you mean by a primitive Word?

S. One which is derived from no other Word, either in the same, or any other Language.

M. How many Sorts of Derivations are among Words purely English?

S. Four; viz. Adjectives from Substantives; as, *Wealth, wealthy*; *Health, healthy*; *Fruit, fruitful*; &c.

2. Substantives from Adjectives; as, *fruitful, Fruitfulness*; *sinful, Sinfulness*, &c.

3. Verbs from both Substantives and Adjectives; as, from *a Fish*, comes *to fish*; from *a Rule*, comes *to rule*; from *Black*, to *blacken*; *Hard*, to *harden*; *Sharp*, to *sharpen*; &c.

4. Substantives and Participles from Verbs; as, from *to run*, comes *Runner*; from *to love*, comes *Lover*; and the Participles, *loving, loved*, &c.

RULES of Derivation of Words purely English.

Rule 1. Adjectives, signifying Plenty, are formed from Substantives by adding *y*; as, *Wealth, wealthy*; *Health, healthy*.

Note, when *e* final is used in a Word primitive, it is left out in the Derivative; as, *ice, icy*.

Rule 2. Adjectives, signifying Fulness, are formed by adding the Syllables *ful* or *some* to the Substantive; as, *Sin, sinful*; *Mercy, merciful*; *Joy, joyful*; *Burden, burdensome*; *Whole, wholesome*; *Trouble, troublesome*, &c.

Rule 3. Adjectives, signifying Want, are formed from Substantives by adding the Word *less*; as, *Worth, worthless*; *Wit, witless*; *Care, careless*, &c.

Rule 4. Adjectives, signifying Likeness or Similitude, are formed from Substantives by adding *ly*; as, *Earth, earthly*; *Father, fatherly*; *Heaven, heavenly*.

Rule 5. Adjectives, signifying the Matter or Materials of which any thing is made, are formed from Substantives by adding *en*; as, *Earth, earthen*; *Oak, oaken*; *Silk, silken*.

Rule 6. Adjectives, which diminish the Quality of
any

any thing, are formed from other Adjectives by adding *ish*; as, *black, blackish*; *red, redish*; *white, whitish*.

Note, When *ish* is added to a Substantive, the Adjective formed therefrom denotes Likeness; as, *Child, childish*; *Monk, monkish*, &c.

Some national Names end in *ish*; as, *English, Scotish*, &c. By Contraction *Scotish* ends in *s*, or *th*; as, *Scots*, or *Scotch*.

Diminutive Names sometimes end in *kin* and *oc*; as, *Lamb, Lambkin*, a young Lamb; *Pipe, Pipkin*; *Hill, Hillock*, &c.

Some Diminutives end in *ing*; as, *Goose, Gosling*; others end in *rel*; as, *Cock, Cockrel* - *Pike, Pickrel*.

Many Nouns are formed from the Present of Verbs by adding *r*, or *er*; as, *Love, Lover*; *Dance, Dancer*; *Sing, Singer*; *Play, Player*; *Pipe, Piper*.

Rule 7. Names ending in *ship, ric*, and *wic*, denote Office, State, or Condition; as, *Kingship, Fellowship, Lordship, Bishopric, Bailiwick*, &c.

Rule 8. Names ending in *head* or *hood*, point out the Condition, State, or Quality of any Person or Thing; as, *Godhead, Manhood, Widowhood, Maidenhead*.

Rule 9. Words ending in *dom* signify either Office or Power, State, Condition, or Quality; also the Place in which Power is exercised; as, *Thralldom, Freedom, Whoredom, Dukedom*, &c.

Abstract Words are derived from either Adjectives or Verbs, by the Addition of *th*, and *ness*; as,

1. From Adjectives; as, *broad, Breadth*; *long, Length*; *strong, Strength*; *deep, Depth*; *true, Truth*; *dear, Dearth*; *warm, Warmth*; *white, whiteness*; *hard, Hardness*, &c.

2. From Verbs; as, *Growth*, from *to grow*; *Stealth*, from *to steal*; *Birth*, from *to bear*, &c.

M. How do you know when English Words are derived from Words in other Languages?

S. By the following Rules.

Rule 1. English Words ending in *ion, ty, ence, or cy, nt, al, id, ude, ary* or *ory*, (*n, r, or t*, between two Vowels) *able, ate, act, cede, cle, ect, ere, cefs, sy, ibe, ict, ide, ile, ine, ign, ise, ists, it, ive, use, ose, our, ous, pel,*

pel, uct, uce, uge, ume, une, ure, use, ute, and x, are generally derived from the Latin.

Rule 2. Words ending in *cal, ic, is, ism, ogue, dy, gy, my, ny, phy, ancy, asm, aster, ax, cele, chy, cope, etry, gram, graph, iad, iac, iast, ics, ist, ize, labe, lage, meter, oce, ope, ophe, oides, oid, ole, ome, oma, ory, ox, phor, pse, sy, ycle, &c.* are derived from the Greek.

Rule 3. Words with any of the Diphthongs between two Consonants are generally derived from the French; as, *Chaise, Tour, Gout, Suit, Joint, Courage, Rejoice, Rout, Relief, avaunt, &c.*

Rule 4. The greatest Part of Words ending in the Diphthong *oy*, or the treble Vowels *ieu, eau*, are of French Original; as, *Joy, adieu, lieu, Eau, Beau, Flambeau, &c.*

Note, Words ending in *ible, ment, ive*, come to us through the *Medium* of the French, and are originally derived from the Latin; such as, *corruptible, imperceptible, Commandment, &c.* Words, in *ive*, come from French Words ending in *if*; as, *Captive, corrosive, &c.*

PART IV.

OF SENTENCES.

M. WHAT is a Sentence?

S. A Sentence is a Sentiment of the Mind expressed by two or more Words.

M. How are Sentences divided?

S. Into simple and compound.

M. What is a simple Sentence?

S. Every simple Sentence consists of a Noun and a Verb; as, *the Master teaches; the Boy learns.*

M. What is a compound Sentence?

S. A compound Sentence is that which hath two or more Verbs in it, joined together by some Conjunction; as, *When Joseph had taken the Body, he wrapped it in a clean Linen Cloth; and laid it in his own new Tomb;*

F

which

which he had *hewn* out in the Rock ; and he rolled a great Stone to the Door of the Sepulchre, and departed. Matthew xxvii. 59. 60.

Note, The Construction of Words is generally distinguished into *Concord* and *Government*.

M. What is *Concord* ?

S. The Agreement of an Adjective with a Substantive, of a Verb with its Nominative, of a Substantive with another Substantive, and of a Relative with its Antecedent.

M. What is *Government* ?

S. *Government* is, when a word governs a certain Case.—In this Part of Grammar is likewise included the Application of the Tenses and Moods of Verbs, and of the Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions.

Note, In *Government* the first is called the *Word governing*, and the second the *Word governed*.

C H A P. I.

OF CONCORD.

Rule A. **N** Adjective agrees with a Substantive in 1. Gender, Number, and Case ; as, *a good Man ; a chaste Woman ; a heavy Stone ;* &c. so does the Article, Pronoun, and Participle.

Rule 2. A Verb agrees with the Nominative before it in Number and Person ; as, *I read ; thou writest ; he learns ;* &c.

Rule 3. The Verb *am*, Verbs of naming and Gesture, have a Nominative both before and after them, belonging to the same Thing ; as, *I am a Scholar ; Cresus is called rich ; your Name is Thomas ; I go lame ;* &c.

The Nominative Case is put after the Verb, when any Question is asked, or Command given ; as, King Agrippa, *believest thou the Prophets ?* Acts xvi. 27.

Call thou upon me in the Day of Trouble ; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me. Ps. l. 15.

If the Question or Command be expressed by any com-

compound Tense, the Nominative Case is placed after the Sign of the Tense; as, *Hast thou eaten of the Tree, whereof I commanded thee, that thou shouldst not eat?* Gen. iii. 11.

Rule 4. Sometimes the Infinitive Mood, or Part of a Sentence, is the Nominative to the Verb; as;

To lie is not my Property.

To laugh at Men of Humour is the Privilege of every serious Blockhead.

Sometimes that Part of a Sentence which is the Nominative to the Verb, is placed last, and the Verb placed in the Beginning of it, with *it* or *there* before it; as, *it is a certain Sign of an ill Heart to be given to Defamation.*

Note, One Verb governs another in the Infinitive Mood; as, *I desire to learn;* &c.

Rule 5. One Substantive agrees with another, signifying the same Thing, in Case, *i. e.* they are both in the same State; as, *The Lord God; the Lord Jesus; King George; Judge Mansfield;* &c.

Rule 6. The Relatives *who*, *which*, *that*, &c. agree with their Antecedents in Gender and Number; as, *He is a wise Man, who speaks little; the Man, who died of a Fever; the River, which runs through the Plain; the Stone, that fell from the Corner;* &c.

Note, That the Antecedent is a Substantive, that goes before the Relative, and is again understood to the Relative; as, *Beware of Idleness, which (Idleness) is an Enemy to Virtue.*

Rule 7. The Relative *who* is applied to Persons, *which* to Things; *that* to either Persons or Things; as, *the Man, who won the prize; the House, which I built; or, the Man, that won the Prize; the House, that I built.*

There is an Impropriety in using *who* instead of *which*; for it is the Custom and Genius of our Language, that *who* be applied to Persons, and *which* to Things.

Who may be used instead of *which*, when a Thing is

made to speak or act like a Person. This is called Personification; as,

And in the Visitation of the Winds,

Who take the Russian Billows by the Top.

Shakespear, Hen. 4, Act 3, Scene 1.

Who is improperly applied to Children as Persons, because it implies Reason, which we do not suppose Children possessed of till they grow up in Years. We say the Child, *which* is born, and not the Child, *who* is born.

Who is not applied to Animals. We say the Horse *which* (or *that*) gain'd the Prize, not *who* gain'd the prize.

When the Name of a Person is substituted in Place of a Virtue, *which* is better than *who*; as, Solomon, *which* is but another Name for Peace and Tranquillity.

Who or *which* ought not to be used after the Superlative Degree. There is an Impropriety in the following Sentence: "The Followers of Cataline were the "most profligate, *which* could be called out of the most "corrupt City of the Universe." It should read, the most profligate, *that* could be called out of the most corrupt City of the Universe.

When the Words *the same* are used, *that* is more natural than *who* or *which*; as, "Alexander was the same "Person, *that* passed the Granicus, and *that* conquered "Darius."

Rule 8. If the Relative determines the Number and Person of the Verb, it is the Nominative to the Verb; as, I, *who* read; thou, *who* writest; the King, *who* gives Laws; &c.

Rule 9. If any Noun come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be of that State, which the Noun or Preposition going before, or the Verb coming after, uses to govern; as, God, *whom* we worship; the King, *whom* we obey; the Kingdom, *which* we live in; by *whose* Bounty we live.

Rule 10. When the Relative *that* depends on a Preposition, the Preposition is for the most Part placed after the Verb; but *who* and *which* have the Preposition

tion before them; as, the Man, *that* I spoke of; the Thing, *of which* I spoke; the Man, *of whom* I spoke; the Thing, *that* I spoke of.

Note, Whatever Relative is used in a Compound Sentence, ought to be continued throughout. There is a manifest Blunder in the Universal History, taken Notice of by Dr Priestly: "It is remarkable that Holland, against *which* the War was undertaken, and *that* in the very Beginning was reduced to the very Brink of Destruction, lost nothing." It should read, "*which* in the very Beginning was reduced to the very Brink of Destruction."

Such Construction is disagreeable to the Ear of almost any Reader, who gives the least Attention to what he is reading.

Rule 11. The Demonstrative Pronouns *this* and *that*, when Adjectives, are used in the Singular Number; *these* and *those* in the Plural; as, *this* Man; *that* Church; *these* Women; *those* Things; &c.

Rule 12. Two or more Nouns in the Singular Number, joined by the Conjunction *and*, require a Plural Verb; as, the King *and* the Queen *are* returned from Richmond; Peter *and* John *were* the Sons of Zebedee.

Rule 13. Two Relatives, or a Relative joined with a Noun, require a Plural Verb; as, I *and* you *are* Brethren; James *and* I *are* Cousins.

O thou, whose Glory fills th' etherial Throne,

And all the deathless Pow'rs, protect my Son.

Pope's Homer.

Rule 14. Collective Names, or Words implying Number or a Multitude, are joined with Verbs either in the Singular or Plural Number; as, the Parliament *is*, or *are* met; the Army *is*, or *are* at Hand; the Mob *is* assembled, or *are* assembled.

C H A P. II.

Of GOVERNMENT.

Rule 1. ONE Substantive governs another, signifying a different Thing, in the Genitive ; as, the Love of God ; the Law of Nature ; the King's Speech.

*Thy Father's Merit sets thee forth to View,
And plants thee in the fairest Point of Light.—Cato.*

Rule 2. Partitive Words, such as *each, either, every one*, govern the Genitive Plural ; as, *each of us ; either of them ; every one of them.*

Rule 3. Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Nouns of Number, require also a Genitive Plural ; as, *the elder of the Brothers ; the most learned of the Romans ; which of us ? one of the Muses ; &c.*

Rule 4. Adjectives signifying Worth, Desire, Care, or Capacity, govern the Genitive ; as, a Man *worthy of Praise* ; a Woman *fond of Dominion* ; a Boy *capable of Instruction.*

Rule 5. Adjectives signifying Plenty or Want, govern the Genitive or Ablative ; as, a Man *full of Indignation ; void of Wisdom ; clear from Guilt ; void of Anger ; poor in Substance ; rich in Lands, in Money, in Hope, &c.*

Rule 6. The Adjective Names of Nations, Cities, and Virtues, are frequently used instead of the Genitive Case of their corresponding Substantives ; thus, we equally say, *the English Fleet*, and *the Fleet of England ; the Roman Emperors*, and *the Emperors of Rome* ; we likewise say, *a wise, worthy, virtuous Man* ; or *a Man of Wisdom, of Worth, of Virtue ; &c.*

Rule 7. Comparatives govern the Ablative ; as *sweeter than Honey ; colder than Ice ; higher by a Foot.*

Rule 8. Adjectives signifying Advantage or Disadvantage, Similitude or Dissimilitude, require a Dative ; as, *profitable for * Health ; hurtful to the State ; like to his Father ; &c.*

* For, as above, is the Sign of the Dative.

Of VERBS.

Rule 1. Verbs signifying Motion to a Place, or some Affection of the Mind, govern a Dative; as, *we walked to Church; he applied to Business; they came to our Relief; &c.*

Rule 2. Verbs of accusing, acquitting, convincing, admonishing, asking, receiving, buying, borrowing, depriving, preventing, robbing, cheating, &c. &c. govern a Genitive; as, *he was accused of Theft; a Man convicted of Treason; admonished of God; disappointed of the Spoil.*

For in her helpless Years *depriv'd of all,*

Of ev'ry Stay, save Innocence and Heav'n.—*Thomson.*

A Bear *robbed of her Whelps; &c. &c.*

Note, These Verbs frequently govern an Accusative of the Person, and a Genitive of the Noun signifying the Crime, Cause, or Thing; and sometimes a Genitive of the Person, and an Accusative of the Thing; as, the chief Priests *accused him of many Things.—Mark.*

I have *acquitted myself of the Debt.—Dryden.*

She *tricks us of our Money; which of you convinceth me of Sin? &c. they required of us Mirth; they required of us a Song; the same shall he receive of the Lord; they borrowed of the Egyptians Jewels of Silver; &c.*

Rule 3. Transitive Verbs govern Words in the following State, or what may be called the Accusative Case; as, *I love the Lord; he hates Sin; the Master teaches Grammar.*

Rule 4. Verbs of comparing, giving, procuring, advancing, leaving, lending, providing, bringing, carrying, delivering, sending, selling, &c. govern a Dative* with the Accusative; as, *I compare Virgil to Homer; give me the Damsel; i. e. give the Damsel to me; procure me a Lodging; i. e. procure a Lodging for me; he brought me a Letter; i. e. he brought a Letter to me; she delivered him a Ring, as a Pledge of her Kindness; i. e. she delivered a Ring to him; &c. I sent him a Letter; i. e. I sent a Letter to him; &c. &c.*

Rule

* The Dative is frequently placed after the Verb, without the Sign *to*, or *for*.

Rule 5. The *Cause, Manner, and Instrument*, is expressed after Verbs Active or Passive, by *with, in, by, or for*; as, he died *for a Child*; God created Man in *his own Image*; the Letter was written *by John*; he writes *with a Pen*; &c.

Rule 6. The Price of a Thing coming after Verbs, signifying *selling or buying*, is governed in the following State by *for*; as, I *bought a Book for Five Shillings*; I *sold a Horse for ten Pounds*; the *Master teaches for a Guinea*.

Rule 7. Verbs signifying Motion from a Place have *from* placed between the Verb and the Name of the Place; as, he *travelled from London*; he *journeyed from Paris*; they *sailed from Aleppo*.

Note, Every Sentiment implying *Freedom, Abstinence, Exemption, or Restraint*, whether expressed by Nouns or Verbs, admit of *from* before the Object; as, abstain *from every Appearance of Evil*; now nothing will be *restrained from them*.

Rule 8. Verbs signifying *pleasing or displeasing, wearying or refreshing*, &c. point out the Objects of pleasing, displeasing, wearying, or refreshing, by *with, or in*, and sometimes *against*; as, I am *pleased with that Prospect*; I am *displeased with his Conduct*; I am *wearyed with my Journey*; he was *refreshed with a Drink of Water*; I was well entertained *in that House*; Was the Lord *displeased against*, &c. *Hab. iii. 8.*

Rule 9. Verbs of *abounding, filling, loading*, &c. govern the Ablative; as, he *abounds in Riches*; they are *filled with old Wine*; the *Ship was loaded with Goods*; &c.

Rule 10. The Distance of one Place from another is put in the following State, *i. e.* the Accusative Case; as, London is *three hundred and twenty Miles* from Edinburgh; York is *one hundred and ninety two Miles* North of London.

Rule 11. When the Question is made by *where*, the Name of the Place is pointed out by *at, or in*; as, He *lives at Paris*; she *dwells in London*.

Rule

Rule 12. Time is expressed by *in* or *at*, when the Question is made by *when*; as, *in those Days it came to pass*; *at that Time their was no King*.

Sometimes the Time *when* is expressed by *on*, or *upon*; as, *on the Day of Pentecost*; *upon the first Day of the Week*.

Note, When the Time *when* is expressed by *on*, or *upon*, it generally specifies the particular Day when the Thing happened; but when Time is expressed by *in*, it implies a larger Period of Time, such as an *Age*, a *Year*, a *Month*, or such like; as,

It was in the pleasant Month of May.

When the Question is made by *how long*, Time is expressed in the following State, *i. e.* in the Accusative Case; as, he lived *an hundred Years*; he travelled *nine Months*.

Rule 13. When two Verbs come together in one Clause, the latter is the Infinitive Mood, and generally has or will admit of the Sign *to* before it, and depends on the former Verb; as I *will begin to read*, if you will *cease to talk*.

Of IMPERSONAL VERBS.

When English Verbs depend on *there* or *it*, they are called Impersonal, because the Nominative does not appear to be immediately expressed, or easily understood; Yet there are in Fact no Impersonal Verbs in any Language, for a Nominative is always understood either more immediately or remotely.

Rule 1. All English Verbs which depend on *it* or *there*, are called Impersonal; as, *it rains*; *it snows*; *it thunders*; *there is*; *there was*; *there may be*; &c.

Rule 2. *There* admits of either a Singular or Plural Verb, but *it* only admits of a Singular; as, *there was present a Man of the House of Saul*; *there were present a great Number of Men*; *it is better to marry, than to burn*.

Note, When Part of a Sentence is subjoined to the Words immediately connected with an Impersonal Verb, it is connected by *that*; as in this Example:—*It should, methinks, preserve Modesty and its Interest in the World, that the Transgression of it always creates Offence.*—*Spect.* No. 400. It

It and *there* are placed after the Verb when the Sentence depends on *nor* or *neither*; as, He was not admitted to the Presence of the King; *neither was it* fit he should be admitted; because he was a Rebel.

For they are a Nation void of Counsel; *neither is there* any Understanding in them.—*Deut.*

If a Question is asked, *there* or *it* is also put after the Verb; as, Whether is *it* easier to say, thy Sins are forgiven thee, or to say, take up thy Bed and walk?—*Mark.*

What is *there* either *good*, *generous*, or *great*, which does not naturally flow from such a modest Temperance?—*Shaftesbury.*

Of PARTICIPLES.

Rule 1. Participles govern the Cases of the Verbs, from which they are derived, as, *hearing a Voice*: *abounding with Water.*

Rule 2. A Substantive and Participle, or a Pronoun and Participle, are sometimes found Independent, like the Ablative absolute in Latin; as,

Tir'd, Nature's sweet Restorer, balmy Sleep. *Young.*

—The Seat

Of Deity Supreme, *us dispossess,*

He trusted to have seiz'd

Milt, P. Lost. VII. 141.

Hector, *this heard,* return'd without Delay.

Pope's Hom. 11.

Of ADVERBS.

Rule 1. Adverbs signifying Present Time, such as *now*, *To-day*, &c. are joined with Verbs either in the Present or Future Tenses; as, *now he is* come; *To-day it shall be* finished, &c.

Rule 2. Adverbs signifying Past Time, such as *before*, *already*, *Yesterday*, *heretofore*, *lately*, &c. are frequently joined with Verbs in the Past Tenses; as *he went* to the City *before*; *he did it already*; *he was* married *Yesterday*; *I have seen him heretofore*; *I knew him but lately*; &c.

Note. The Adverb *before* shews, that the Action of the Verb it is joined with is past, without always affirming how long it is since it was past.

Already shews, that a Thing is done; but does not say when, or how it was done.

Yesterday limits the Time of Action, and shews the Time when an Action was finished.

Her

Heretofore shews that an Action is past, without determining when, or how long.

Lately shews the Action to be finished, but some short Time before.

Rule 3. Adverbs signifying Future Time, are joined with Verbs to shew that the Action is Future, though they be joined with Verbs in the Present, or any other Tense; as, they *immediately left* the Ship, and followed him.

When Persecution ariseth because of the Word, *by* and *by they are offended*.

* *Presently* the Fig-tree *withered away*.

Rule 4. Adverbs are joined to Adjectives to denote some Change or Alteration of Quality in the Person spoken of; as, he is *now rich*; he was *formerly poor*; he is *now good*, though he was *formerly wicked*.

Rule 5. The Adverb *no*, when joined with *not*, implies the strongest Denial; as,

He will *not* let you go, *no, not* with a mighty Hand. *No, not* the Bow, which so adorns the Skies.—*Waller*.

Rule 6. Two Negatives in the English Language make an Affirmative; as, *I cannot do Nothing*; *I cannot drink none*; i. e. *I can do something*; *I can drink some, or a little*; &c.

Rule 7. Adjectives, with Adverbs, are placed almost as frequently behind their Substantives, as before them; as, *a Man excessively passionate*; or, *an excessively passionate Man*.

Rule 8. The Adverb *how* sometimes is used as a Negative; as, Let us take Care, *how* we provoke him; i. e. let us take Care, and not provoke him.

It sometimes points out the Manner of the Action; as, take Heed, *how* ye speak; take Heed *how*, ye hear.

Rule

* All these Examples shew, that, though the Verb be not in the Future Time, the Action is Future; only the Adverb shews that it follows very soon.

Rule 9. Comparative and Superlative Adverbs govern the Cases of Comparative and Superlative Adjectives; as, he approached *nearer than he*; &c.

Rule 10. Adverbs will have an Accusative Case of the Preposition they come of; as, *nearer the City*; *very near the Camp*.

Note, That *nigh* and *near*, tho' placed among the Prepositions, are Adverbs; and the Accusative Case, which followeth them, is governed of the Preposition *to* understood; as, *near the Walls*, is put for, *near to the Walls*; *very near the Camp*, is put for, *very near to the Camp*; &c.

To understand the Application of English Adverbs, it is necessary, that the Master points out to his Scholars their particular Uses, when he reads along with them, from the best Authors. It is not possible to give particular Rules, in a Grammar of so small a Size, of every Application of Adverbs: But from the Rules already given, a judicious Master may teach his Scholars, when reading good English Books, the special Use of the Rest of the Adverbs.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

Rule **T**HE Prepositions *afore* and *before*, when placed
1. before Words, shew, that the Nouns following are considered as either inferior in Quality, Circumstance, or Situation; posterior as to time; or in the Presence of some other Object; as,

The Lord, who chose me *before thy Father*, and *before* all his House — 2 *Sam.*

The eldest Son is *before the Younger*. — Johnson.

For *afore the Harvest*, when the Bud is perfect, and the four Grape is ripening in the flower. — *If.*

They could not take hold of his Words *before the People*. — Luke.

Note. *Before* is frequently used as an Adverb; as, *Before I had done speaking in my heart*, behold, Rebecca came forth.

Before they call, I will answer; &c.

Rule

Rule 2. Against, when used as a Preposition, supposes the Word, which follows it, opposed to some other Word; as, He that is not with me, is *against* me.—*Matt.*

Note, *Against* is sometimes used as an Adverb; as, For, as concerning this Sect, we know, that every where it is *spoken against*.—*Acts.*

Rule 3. Beside or *Besides* are placed before Words to shew the Nearness of one Thing to another, or to shew that they are adjoining to each other; as,

Beside him hung his Bow.—*Milton.*

Blessed are ye that sow *beside all Waters.*—*Is.*

Note 1. These Prepositions do also point out the Deviation of one Thing from another; as,

Paul, thou *art beside thyself.* *Acts.*

Whether we *be besides ourselves*, it is to God. *2 Cor.*

Note 2. *Besides* also is used to denote something more or above; as,

Besides all this, To-day is the third day since these Things were done. *Luke.*

Rule 4. Nigh and *near* are used to shew the Approach of one Thing to another; as, *near the Altar.*

The Word is *nigh thee*, in thy Mouth, and in thy Heart.—*Deut.*

Note 1. *To*, or *unto*, is often placed after *near* or *nigh*, but it is mostly used in Scripture, or grave Speeches, but not in ordinary Conversation; as,

Jacob went near to Isaac.

Give me thy Vineyard, because it is *near unto* my House.

Note 2. *Nigh* or *near* shew that a Thing is not in close Connexion with another Thing, though it is very near to it.

Rule 5. Towards and *toward* shew the Tendency or Approach of something, that goes before, to something, that follows after; as, he ran *towards the Camp*; he looked *towards the City*; it is *towards the Evening*.

Rule 6. The Preposition into is used when Motion to

a Place, or *Rest in it*, is signified; as, they went *into the House*; they went *into the Sea*.

A man may whore and drink himself *into* Atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself *into* it,—*Bentley*.

Note, Sometimes *into* signifies a Change in the Word, that goes before, into that which follows; as,

They shall beat their Swords into *Plough-shares*, and their Spears into *Pruning-hooks*.

Rule 7. The Preposition *at* points out the Person, Place, or Time, that is spoken of; as,

The Archers shot *at him*, and hated him. *Gen*.

All the City was gathered together *at the Door*. *Mark*.

And there were dwelling *at Jerusalem*, devout Men, out of every Nation under Heaven. *Acts*.

Note 1. What of this Rule belongs to Time, may be referred to the former Rules concerning the Time when expressed by *in* or *at*.

Note 2. Things may be pointed out by *at* as well as Persons; as,

At his Commandment they obey; *at his Frown* they wither. To be *at War*; to be *at Peace*; to be *at Church*; to be *at Play*; to be *at the Market*; are also common Phrases.

Rule 8. The Preposition *within* is applied to either Time or Place, when some Defect is understood; as,

Within the Hour, i. e. before the Hour is finished.

Within the Borders or *Confines* of the Land, i. e. not quite out of them, nor yet in the middle of the Country.

Note, This Preposition is used to point out a Thing, that is easier attained, than another Thing; as,

It is more *within my Comprehension* to conceive, how Cork can swim, than Iron.

Rule 9. The Prepositions *between* and *betwixt* are used to point out the Relation of two Persons or Things to one another.

1. With Respect to Situation; as, *Between Ramah and Bethel*. *Judg*.

2. With Respect to Time or Duration; as, *Between the*

the Promise made to Abraham, and the Coming of Christ.
Anon.

3. With Respect to Intercourse; as, This will introduce a Parity and strict Correspondence of Ideas between the Reader and Author.—Swift.

4. Distinction or Difference; as, And in this the World may perceive the Difference between the Integrity of a generous Author, and that of a common Friend.—Swift.

Rule 10. *Among* or *amongst* is used to point out one or more Objects mingling or mixing with a great many more; as,

————— They heard,
And from his Presence hid themselves *among*
The thickest of the Trees.—Milton.

Note 1. This Preposition is used also to point out the Presence of an Object; as,

Thou, Lord, art *among them*; i. e. present with them.

2. Pre-eminence; as, Blessed art thou *among Women*, i. e. above Women.

3. Fellowship; as,
Now, if any *among us** owns this glorious Cause.—Otway.

Rule 11. The Preposition *amidst* or *amid* is used to shew that an Object is in the Midst of many more, or in the Middle; as,

But of the Fruit of that fair Tree *amidst*
The Garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat.

Milton.

Note, It sometimes only signifies the same as *among*; as,

What though no real Voice, nor Sound,
Amid their radiant Orbs be found?—Spectator.

Amidst the purling Streams and Groves,

The Country Swains repeat their Loves.—Anon.

Rule 12. The Preposition *about*, when applied to Time, Place, or Quantity, is used to point out Nearness or Approach to; as,

G 2

Jesus

* That is, any of us, or our Party.

Jesus began to be *about thirty Years* of Age.—*Luke*.
 When he was *about an hundred Years* old.—*Rom*.
 Set Bounds *about the Mount*, and sanctify it.—*Exod*.
 It was *about an Ephah* of Barley.—*Ruth*.

Note 1. *About*, when applied to Persons, also signifies Nearness ; as,

God is to be had in Reverence of all them, that are *about him* ; i. e. near him.—*Pf*.

Note 2. *About* is used to signify concerning ; as,

The eleven hundred Shekels of Silver, *about which* thou cursedst, are with me ; i. e. *concerning which* thou cursedst.—*Judges*.

Note 3. *About* is sometimes used to signify around, or round about ; as, thou hast made an Hedge *about him*.—*Job*.

Rule 13. The Preposition *through* or *thorough* is used to signify the Compleatness of the Action of the Verb, with Respect to the Noun, which comes after it in the Accusative Case ; as,

When thou passest *through the Waters* ; *through the Rivers* ; *through the Fire*.

Note 1. *Through* is used to point out the Perfection of Duration ; as, *through all Eternity* ; or,

2. Motion from one Extremity to another ; as,

He shall pass *through Judah*.—*Is*.

3. *Through* is used to point out the Cause, Manner, or Instrument ;* as,

We have Peace with God, *through our Lord Jesus Christ*.—*Rom*.

Through the Wrath of the Lord of Hosts is the Land darkened.—*Is*.

Ye are clean *through the Word*, which I have spoken unto you.—*John*.

Rule 14. The Preposition *throughout*, which signifies quite *through*, is used to signify the utmost Extent of the Action of the Verb that goes before, with Respect to the Noun that comes after it ; as,

This

* There are many Uses of this Preposition, which are best learned from good Authors.

This Gospel shall be preached *throughout the World*.
Mark.

Rule 15. The Preposition *out of* points out either the Matter of which a Thing is made, or some Capacity or Content thereof; as,

Thou shalt return unto the Ground; for *out of it* wast thou taken.—*Gen.*

Out of the Heart proceed evil Thoughts.—*Matt.*

Note 1. *Out of* is used to point out the Particulars, of which a Collection or Aggregate is formed; as,

There were dwelling at Jerusalem, Jews, devout Men, *out of every Nation* under Heaven.—*Acts.*

Note 2. *Out of* has also a Negative Signification, and is used, as *not in*; as, one born *out of due Time*.

There are several English Phrases of this Sort; as, *out of Sight*; *out of Tune*; *out of Reach*; *out of Mind*; *out of Season*, &c.

Rule 16. The Preposition *without* is used to shew, either the Want of something, or Distance from a Place; as, *without Father, or Mother*; *without Friends*; *without Assistance*.

Jesus also suffered *without the Gate*.—*Heb.*

Note, *Without* sometimes signifies the same, as *out of*, or *beyond*; as, Eternity is *without our Reach*.

Rule 17. The Preposition *after* is used to shew, that there is something to follow; and it is joined either

1. With Persons; as, *After other Gods*.—*Deut.*
2. With Things; as, *After the Sight of the Eyes*.—*Is.*
3. With Time; as, *After two Days*.—*Matt.*

Note, This Preposition for the most Part follows Verbs of Motion.

Rule 18. The Preposition *behind* is used to signify Departure from a *Place, Person, or Thing*, and is often placed after the Verbs *to leave, to sit, to stand, to cast, to look, to follow, to weep*; &c. as,

What he gave me to publish, was but a small Part of what he left *behind him*.—*Pope.*

Thou hast cast all my Sins *behind thy Back*. *Is.*

He standeth *behind our Door*; he sitteth *behind the Curtain*; &c.

Rule 19. *Beyond* is used when the Thing spoken of is on the opposite Side; as,

Beyond Jordan.—The Arrows are *beyond thee*. 1 Sam.

Note 1. *Beyond* sometimes signifies more than is in one's Power; as, *Beyond their Power*; &c.

Note 2. Sometimes it points out, that the Person spoken of does more than enough; as,

Beyond Measure I persecuted the Church of God. Gal.

Rule 20. The Preposition *above* is joined, like the Rest of the Prepositions, with Words in the following State, and is used to point out the *Excellence* or *Eminence* of one Thing above another; as,

The Man Moses was very meek, *above all the Men*, which were upon the Face of the Earth. Numb.

Above the Firmament. Gen.

Note, *Above* is sometimes used to signify either *Highness* or *Meanness* of Spirit; as,

He is *above a mean Action*; he is *above nothing*, when his own Interest comes in the Way.

Rule 21. The Prepositions *on* and *upon* are used to point out the Object, on which the Action rests, or the Time when it is performed; as,

She perched *on the shadowy Top* of Parnassus.—Ovid.

The Ark rested *upon the Mountains* of Ararat.—Gen.

On Eagle's Wings immortal Scandals fly,

While virtuous Actions are but born to die.

Dryden's *Juvenal*.

Upon the first Day of the Week; *on the Sabbath-day*, &c.

Note, *On* or *upon* sometimes signifies *near*, or *close by*; as, a Village *upon the River Trent*; Berwick *upon Tweed*.

Rule 22. *Below* is used to shew, that the Word, which comes after it, points out an Object interior to another, or lower in Situation and Place; as,

Below yon Hill a Village stands, &c.

An Earl is *below a Duke* in title.—Anon.

Rule 13.

Rule 23. The Preposition *beneath* is much of the same Signification with *below* or *underneath*; as,
He brake the Tables *beneath the Mount*.—Exod.

Note, *Underneath* signifies quite under, or directly under; as,

Underneath this Stone doth lie, &c.

Rule 24. The Preposition *under* is used to point out Subjection, Concealment, or Protection; as,

We are not *under the Law*, but *under Grace*.—Rom.

There is often much good Sense and Learning concealed *under mean Apparel*.—Help to Discourse.

Therefore the Children of Men put their Trust *under the Shadow* of thy Wings.—Ps.

Note, *Under* has sometimes the same Signification as *below*, or *underneath*: as, *Under Twenty Shillings*, *under the Bench*, *Table*, *Hill*; &c.

Rule 25. The Prepositions *up* and *down* are used to point out Motion upwards, or Descent downwards; as,

They *went up*, and searched the Land.—Numb.

And Sampson *went down to Timnath*.—Judges.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

Rule 1. The Conjunctions *and*, *also*, *either*, *as well as*, *likewise*, &c. connect like States of Nouns, and like Moods of Verbs; as,

Madam, to all your Censures I submit,

And frankly own I should long since have writ:

You told me Silence would be thought a Crime,

And kindly strove to teaze me into Rhyme.—Gay.

If ye have Touch of *holy Saint*, or *Heaven*,

Do me the Grace to let me 'scape. If not,

Be bountiful, *and* kill me.—Ben Johnson.

Note 1. Sometimes *or* connects different Moods, when different Passions or Sensations are connected; as,

If you have Ears that *will be pierc'd*; *or* Eyes that *can be opened*—Ben Johnson.

Note 2. The Conjunctions *either* and *or*, are generally used in the same Sentence, when there is an Ellipsis in it; as,

Either the Father, *or* the Son, may enjoy the Estate;

i.e.

i. e. either the Father may enjoy the Estate; or the Son may enjoy it; &c. &c.

Rule 2. The Conjunctions *if, though, although, except, &c.* are for the most Part joined with, and do point out the Subjunctive Mood; as,

If thou be the Son of God, command that these Stones be made Bread.—Matt.

Though Hand join in Hand, the Wicked shall not be unpunished.—Prov.

Except the Lord build the House, the Builders build in vain: Except the Lord keep the City, the Watchmen watch in vain. Ps.

Rule 3. The Conjunctions *neither* and *nor* are used, when a *Negation* or *Prohibition* is used in the Sentence; as,
Fight *neither* with Small *nor* Great, save only with the King of Israel. 1 Kings.

Rule 4. The Conjunction *but* is used to point out the Opposition of one Part of a Sentence to another, or to shew some Exception of the latter Part from the first; as,
No Linnet from the leafless Bough,
Pours forth her Notes melodious now;
But all admire Asteria's Tongue,
Nor with the Linnet's vernal Song.—Shenstone.

Rule 5. *Notwithstanding, nevertheless, &c.* are used to point out the Truth and Certainty of the latter Part of a Sentence, though the first Part imply Opposition; as,
Among them that are born of Women, there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist: *notwithstanding*, he that is least in the Kingdom of Heaven is greater than he. Matt.

And he said, Abba, Father, all Things are possible unto thee; take away this Cup from me: *Nevertheless*, not what I will, but what thou wilt. Mark.

Rule 6. When *therefore* is used as a Conjunction, it shews, that what follows in a Sentence is an Inference from what goes before; as,

Thou hast been my Help; *therefore* in the Shadow of thy Wings I will rejoice. Ps.

I have

I have married a Wife, and *therefore* I cannot come
Luke.

Rule 7. When *that* is used as a Conjunction, the Part of the Sentence, which follows, has the same Sense, as a Noun; as,

I know, *that he shall rise again at the Resurrection at the last Day.* John.

Thou knowest, *that I love thee.* Ibid.

Note, The Part of the Sentence following *that* in the above Examples, have the same Signification, as a Substantive; for, *that he shall rise again at the Resurrection at the last Day*, and *that I love thee*, are the Things known, or expressed, in the Sentence, as known.

Rule 8. The Conjunctions *as* and *so* are used to point out the Likeness and Similarity between one Part of a Sentence and another, and shew that the Persons of the Verbs mean a similar Action or Passion; as,

Ye do always resist the Holy Ghost; *as* your Fathers did, *so* do ye. Acts.

Brethren, be ye *as* I am, for I am *as* ye are. Gal.

Note, The Particle *even as* has much the same Use and Signification. When *even as* is used, *so* goes before it, or comes after it; but when *as* is used, *so* comes after it; as,

Let every one of you *so* love his Wife, *even as* his own self. Eph.

Even as Christ forgave you, *so* do ye. Col.

Note,—As to the Construction of the Interjection, which is the only Part of Speech, that remains to be considered, no Rule is necessary. For the Interjection, together with the Tone of Voice, or other demonstrative Circumstance, which attends the Utterance of it, is a compleat Declaration; so that it has little or no Effect on the Construction of the rest of the Sentence. Ward.

Of ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTION.

Note, that the Infinitive Mood, or any other Word, begins a Sentence, and carries it near a Period without a finite Verb; as,

To

To put on an artful Part, to obtain no other End, but an unjust Praise from the Undesigning, is of all Endeavours the most despicable.—*Spectator*, No. 386.

To consider further this double End in the Works of Nature, and how they are at the same Time both useful and entertaining, we find that the most important Parts in the vegetable World, are those which are most beautiful.—*Ibid.* 387.

OF FIGURATIVE CONSTRUCTION.

M. Wherein does Figurative Construction consist?

S. It consists in Ellipsis, Pleonasm, Enallage, and Hyperbaton.

Rule 1. Ellipsis is the leaving out either a Letter in a Word, or a Word, or Words in a Sentence.

1. A Letter in a Word. 1. In the Beginning thereof; as, 'scape for escape, quit for acquit. 2. In the Middle; as, Hind'rance for Hinderance, Furtb'rance for Furtherance. 3. In the End of a Word, as, altho' for although, thro', for through.

2. Ellipsis consists in leaving out a Word, or Words, in a Sentence; as,

He bought the Grammar. which he read; i. e. which Grammar he read. He was found drunk at the Cock; i. e. at the Sign of the Cock. It is our Duty to fear God; also to honour the King; i. e. it is our Duty to fear God; also it is our Duty to honour the King. Examples at large, on this Subject, are needless.

Rule 2. Pleonasm is the Addition of a Letter or Syllable, either in the Beginning, Middle, or End of a Word; as,

1. In the Beginning; as, to affright, for to fright; aright, for right. 2. In the Middle; as, thorough, for through; whatsoever, for whatever; &c. 3. In the End; as, to awaken, for to awake; to sharpen, for, to sharp; to enlighten, for to enlight. 4. The Addition of a Word, or Words; as, I saw it with my Eyes, for I saw it; as yet, for yet; &c. &c.

Rule 3. Enallage is the changing of one Vowel for another

another in a Word; or joining a Noun Singular, when it implies a Number, with a Plural Verb; or joining more Words than one, in the Singular Number, with a Relative in the Plural; also, when several Nouns relate to a common Verb; as, *sware*, for *swore*; *spoke* for *spoke*, &c.—*A hundred are more than sufficient*; *the Master and the Scholar, THEY are in the School*; *the Major or Captain is come to Town*; &c.

Note, An Enallage takes Place, when a Noun is set before its Preposition; as, *we went homewards*, for *we went towards home*; *the Book which we were speaking of*, for *the Book of which we were speaking*.

Rule 4. Hyperbaton is the placing the Subject of a Sentence before the finite Verb; as,

For the moving of Pity our principal Machine is the Handkerchief;—which, in the natural Order, would read, *our principal Machine, for the moving of Pity, is the Handkerchief*.—*Spectator*, No. 44.

And, *Arms and the Man I sing*, would be, *I sing Arms and the Man*; &c. &c.

These may suffice for giving the Learner a short View of Figurative Construction.

Of the ART of POETRY.

C H A P. I.

I Have, in Part 2, Chap. 1, Pages 16 and 17, given a few plain Rules concerning the Quantity and Accentuation of Syllables, and shewed how far they are lengthened or shortened, raised or flattened thereby.

I shall now suppose the Learner well acquainted with these rules, and that he understands, when a Syllable is long or short by Position, or when the Music thereof is sharp or flat: I proceed now to shew the Application of Quantity and Accent in composing English Verse, which I shall call the Art of Poetry. This consists in a just Arrangement of Syllables according to Quantity
and

and Accent, to form so many Notes of Music, in every Verse, in English Poetry.

The Arrangement of Syllables in this Manner is called Feet, because thereby the Verse is measured, and the several musical Tones in each Verse ascertained.

M. How many Kinds of Feet, or metrical Modulations, are made use of in composing English Poetry.

S. Four; viz.

Iambic,	˘ -	Rēvēnge, Dēlīght.
Trochaic,	- ˘	Vīrtūe, Thōnighťlēfs.
Dactylic,	- ˘ ˘ as,	Hōrriblē, Tērrīblē.
Anapæstic,	˘ ˘ -	Thē Rēvēnge, Thē Rēpōrt.

Of IAMBIC MEASURE.

Iambic Verse is composed of Iambic Feet, i. e. the Accent is placed on the second, fourth, and sixth Syllable. An Example of this Kind of Verse we have from Mr Gay, in some of his Songs; as,

Thē Sūn | wās nōw | withdrāwn,
 Thē Shēp | hērds Hōme | wēre spēd;
 Thē Mōon | wīde o'er | thē Lāwn,
 Hēr Sīl | vēr Mān | tlē sprēad;
 Whēn Dā | mōn stāid | bēhīnd,
 ānd fāun | tēr'd īn | thē Grōve;
 Will nē'er | ā Nymph- | bē kīnd,
 ānd gīve | mē Lōve | fōr Lōve.

Verse of four Syllables.

ūnhēard | ūknōwn,
 Hē mākēs | hīs Mōan,
 ānd cālls | hēr Ghōst.

Iambic Verse may consist of ten Syllables, having the Accent on the second, the fourth, the sixth, the eighth, and tenth Syllable.

Verses of ten Syllables.

Thē Prō | phēt spōke, | whēn wīth | ā glōo | mýFrōwn,
 Thē Mō | nārch stārt | ēd frōm | hīs shīn | īng Thrōne;
 Blāck Chō | lērfill'd | hīs Brēast | thāt bōil'd | wīth īre,
 ānd frōm | hīs ēye | Bālls flāsh'd | thē līv | īng Fīre.

Pope's Homer.

Note,

Note, There is a Kind of Iambic Verse which consists in double Endings, and concludes every Stanza with an Alexandrine Line, i. e. a Line of twelve Syllables; as,

Füll öft | by hō | lý Fēet | öur Grōund | wās trōd,
 Of Clērks | gööd Plēn | tỹ hēre—you mōte | ěspỹ;
 A līt | tlē rōund | fāt öi | lý măn | öf Gōd,
 Wās öne | I chiēf | lý mārkd'd | ämōng | thē Frỹ:
 Hē hād | ä rō | guish Twīn | klē īn | his Eýe,
 And shōne | äll glīt | t'rīng with | üngōd | lý Dēw;
 If ā | tīght Dām | fēl chānc'd | tō trīp | pēn bỹ;
 Which, whēn | öbsērv'd, | hē shrünk | wīthīn | his Mēw,
 And strāit | wōuld rē | cōllēct | his Pī | ēty | änēw.

Of TROCHAEIC MEASURE.

Verse of three Syllables.

Drēadfūl | Glēams,
 Dīsmāl | Scrēams,
 Fīres thāt | glōw,
 Shriēks öf | Wōe,
 Süllēn | Mōans,
 Höllōw | Grōans.

Verse of seven Syllables.

Bīd thē | wārblīng | Nīne rē | tīre;
 Vēnūs | strīng thỹ | Sērvānt's | Lỹre:
 Lōve shāl | bē mỹ | ēndlēss | Thēme;
 Plēāsūre | shāl trī | ümph ö'er | Fāme.—*Prior.*

Of DACTYLIC MEASURE.

Dactylic Verse consists of three Dactylic Feet, with a short Syllable prefixed, and a long one subjoined, i. e. it begins the line with a short Syllable, and ends it with a long one, and has three intermediate Dactyls; as,

Mỹ | Tīme, ö yē | Mūsēs ! wās | häppilỹ | spēnt,
 Whēn | Phōebē wēnt | wīth mē whēre | ēvēr I | wēnt;
 Tēn | thōusānd swēet | Plēāsūres I | fēlt īn mỹ | brēast,
 Sūre | nēvēr fōnd | Shēphērd līke | Cōlīn wās | blēit.

Of ANAPÆSTIC MEASURE.

In mỹ Rāge | shāl bē sēen

Thē Rēvēnge | öf ä Quēen.—*Addison.*

H

Sēd

Sêe thê Fû | rîes ārîse !
 Sêe thê Snākes | thăt thêy rēar !
 Hōw thêy hîfs | in thêir Hāir,
 And thê Spār | klēs whîch Hāsh | frōm thêir Eÿes,
Dryden.

And thê Kīng | sêiz'd ā Flām | bēau with Zēal | tō
 dēstrōy — *Dryden.*

These Specimens may serve to direct the Learner to
 compose English Verse, so as it may read with some
 Degree of Smoothness and Exactness.

C H A P. II.

Of E M P H A S I S.

EMPHASIS has the same Use in Words that Accent
 has in Syllables; it may be properly called the
 Accent of Words. It consists in raising the Tone of
 the Voice, according to the Passion, *which* ought to be
 expressed in uttering such a Word in a Sentence.

I shall give two short Rules for the right Applica-
 tion of Emphasis.

Rule I. When two or more Words in a Sentence ex-
 press the same Action or Passion, the Emphasis ought
 to be laid on such Words equally; as, *If ye walk con-
 trary to me, I also will walk contrary to you.*

For their Rock is not as *our Rock*, even *our Enemies
 themselves* being Judges.

Rule II. When a Question is asked, the Emphasis
 rests on the Word which asks the Question; as, *who
 hath believed our Report? And to whom* hath the *Arm
 of the Lord* been revealed?

Exception. If any Word be more significant than
 that, which asks the Question, the Emphasis rests
 thereon; as,

Why sayest thou, *O Jacob*, and speakest, *O Israel*;
 my Way is *hid* from the Lord, and my Judgment is
passed over from my God.

Note,—That Emphasis is much of the same Nature
 with the due Modulation of the Voice in Reading and
Speak.

Speaking; but, with Regard to the due *Modulation* of the Voice, there is no Possibility of shewing it otherwise than by actual Reading or Speaking: So that *these* must be left to the Care and Judgment of the Teacher, or to the Attention of the Learner, in observing those, who read and speak well.—*Ward.*

EXERCISES, or EXAMPLES of FALSE SPELLING.

Note,—That the Figure, before each Word, denotes the Number of Syllables it contains.

4 A billity	3 äddëquate	3 ambishon
3 A ablūshon	3 adhëshon	4 amfibious
3 aböllish	3 adjäsent	4 amputāshon
5 abömmīnāble	2 adū	3 ännāgram
3 abörshon	2 adjürn	4 anällögy
2 äbsense	4 admīnnīster	4 anällīfis
2 abstāne	3 admönnīsh	4 analittic
2 abīss	3 advertize	4 anättömy
4 acadëmmic	5 affabillity	2 āncor
4 acäddëmy	2 affäre	3 angëllic
2 acfëde	2 agäst	3 ännimal
4 akfëllërate	3 ägënsy	3 ännimate
2 acfënt	2 aggrëve	4 annotāshon
2 acfëfs	3 aggöny	4 anönnimous
3 äcfidënce	1 āde	2 ānser
2 ackörd	1 āme	4 antäggönist
2 ackrū	3 ällëgar	4 antippāthy
2 ackūze	3 älliment	4 antippödës
2 achëve	4 allëgörric	3 äpperture
2 äffid	4 alligāshon	4 apöccrifa
3 acquiëfs	3 allūshon	4 apöllögy
4 acquīlshon	3 älmity	4 apostöllic
2 āker	2 āmond	3 appārel
3 akröstic	2 älloes	4 apparshon
3 äddāmānt	3 älrëddy	4 apārritor
3 addīshon	2 älthō	2 appële

2 appēre	2 bārgin	1 brēft
2 appēze	2 hārly	1 brēthe
3 appertāne	4 barōmmēter	1 brēef
2 applōze	3 bārōnet	1 brīte
2 apprōch	2 bārō	1 brōch
3 ārrāble	4 battāllion	1 brūze
3 arkītekt	2 bēcon	1 bīld
2 ārgū	2 bēdle	2 būrō
5 arithmētīshan	2 bēgle	2 burrō
4 aromāttic	1 bēme	2 búfsle
2 arrāne	1 bēst	2 bīzzy
2 arrēre	4 beatiffic	3 Cābbīnet
4 artīfīshal	4 beāttitūde	2 cātīff
2 affēnd	1 bō	4 calāmmīty
3 assertāne	2 bēver	2 cāllo
4 aspārrāgus	3 būīfy	2 cāmmēl
2 affāle	2 būty	2 cāmfire
2 affīne	2 belēfe	3 cānnīster
4 affōhīate	2 belēve	4 canōnnīcal
3 affūmshon	2 bēllō	3 capāshous
2 āltma	2 benēth	4 capāssīty
2 astmāttic	4 benedicshon	4 capītūlate
3 astōnnīsh	4 benefīshal	2 captīn
4 astrōllōgy	2 benīne	3 capushēen
4 astronōmmic	2 berēve	2 cashēer
4 astrōnnōmy	2 bīggūt	2 cāsle
3 ātmōsfēre	2 billō	3 cāssūal
2 āttōm	4 biógrafy	2 catārr
2 attāne	2 blasfēme	3 cāttēkīzm
3 attēnshon	1 blēch	3 cāttēkīze
4 attēnnūate	2 blēmmīsh	5 categōrrīcal
3 attūrnny	1 blīte	3 cavalēer
2 avāle	1 blūd	3 cēllēbrāte
2 āutūm	1 bōrd	4 celērrīty
3 Bānnio	1 bōte	2 cēmmēnt
2 bālīff	2 bōddy	3 cefāllic
2 bāllānce	2 borrō	4 cērrēmōney
3 balsāmmic	3 bōttāny	2 cērtīn
2 bānnīsh	1 brāne	3 cessāshon
4 barbārrīty	1 brēd	2 chagrēen

1 chāne
 3 chāmberlīn
 3 chāngable
 2 chāppel
 2 chāplīn
 3 cārřacter
 3 chārgable
 3 chārrity
 1 cāsm
 2 chērrīsh
 1 chēef
 2 chīmny
 3 cōllēric
 3 quīrrīster
 2 cōrus
 3 crōnnīcal
 3 kīmmīcal
 2 kīmmīst
 2 cīfer
 2 cīrkīt
 4 circumstānshal
 3 cītādēl
 2 cītty
 1 clāme
 2 clāmmor
 2 clārret
 1 clēne
 1 clēnse
 1 clēve
 3 clēmēncy
 1 cōch
 1 cōte
 3 cōnnīzānce
 2 collēgue
 2 cōllūm
 2 cōmmēt
 2 cūnfort
 2 complāne
 3 complīzānce
 3 compūlshon

2 concēle
 2 concēte
 2 concēve
 2 condēm
 2 condīne
 2 cūndīt
 2 congēle
 2 confīne
 2 constrāne
 2 contāne
 2 contēm
 3 contēnshon
 3 continū
 2 contrōul
 3 contūshon
 2 cōppy
 3 cordwāner
 3 cōrrōner
 4 cosmōgrāfy
 1 cōff
 3 cōūntērfīt
 3 cōūntērvāle
 2 cūpple
 2 cūrrage
 2 cūzzin
 1 crēme
 2 crēture
 2 crēddīt
 1 crū
 3 crīmīnal
 2 curtāle
 2 cūrtīn
 3 cīllīnder
 2 cīnnīc
 2 Dāly
 2 dāry
 2 dāmmāfk
 2 daūter
 2 dēcon
 1 dēd

1 dēth
 1 dēbt
 2 dētter
 2 decēte
 2 decēve
 3 decīshon
 2 decrēse
 3 dēddīcate
 2 dēfēte
 2 delīte
 2 dēlluge
 2 demāne
 2 demēne
 3 demōllīsh
 3 derīshon
 2 dēfēnd
 3 dēfēnshon
 2 dēfīne
 2 despāre
 3 despōttīc
 2 detāne
 5 diabōllīcal
 2 dīmond
 2 dīdgīt
 3 dīmēnshon
 3 dīmīnnīsh
 2 dīfdāne
 3 dīspārrage
 3 dīffēnshon
 2 dīstīc
 2 dīstrāne
 3 dīvērshon
 4 dīvīssīble
 4 dīurēttīc
 1 dōō
 2 dōlfin
 4 domīnnīon
 3 donāshon
 1 dōre
 2 dūbble

2 düblet	3 entertāne	2 fēture
1 doūt	4 epidēmmic	2 fēllō
2 drāggōn	3 epīſle	2 fēllon
1 drāne	3 ēppītaff	1 fēf
1 drēd	4 epītōmy	2 fēffce
1 drēme	3 equāſhon	4 ferōſſity
1 dūm	3 ēcquity	2 fīber
2 Eger	4 erāddicate	4 fidēllity
2 ēgle	4 erudīſhon	1 fēeld
1 ērl	3 erūpſhon	1 fēend
2 ērly	2 eſchū	1 fēerce
1 ērth	3 eſpēſhal	1 fīte
1 ēſe	3 eſſēſhal	2 finniſh
3 ēbbōny	5 etymōllōgy	2 flāmbō
3 ēdditor	3 evāſhon	1 flēce
3 ēddūcate	3 eūkāriſt	1 flēte
3 effīſhent	1 ū	1 flīte
3 effūſhon	4 exājerate	1 flōte
4 ēllēcampāin	2 excēde	1 flūd
3 ēllēgant	3 exchēkkīr	2 flūrriſh
3 ēllément	2 exclāme	1 fōle
3 ēllēfant	4 exclamāſhon	1 fōme
3 elūſhon	3 exclūſhon	1 fō
4 emāſhiate	2 exhōlt	2 fōllō
4 emblemāttic	3 exhībbīt	2 fōrrage
3 emēttic	3 exōrſīt	2 fōrrīn
3 emōſhon	3 ekōttic	2 fōrfīt
3 emfāſis	3 explōight	2 fōrtnite
3 emfāttic	3 explōſhon	2 fōūntīn
3 emūlſhon	4 extēmpōry	1 frāle
3 enāmmēl	5 extrōrdīnary	1 frōde
3 encūrrage	1 ī	3 frōdūlent
2 encrōch	2 Fāry	2 frīggate
2 endēvōr	2 fāllō	1 frīte
2 endū	3 fāmmīly	2 frīdgīd
3 ēnnēmy	3 fanāttic	2 frōntēre
4 enigmāttic	2 fāſhon	3 frōntīſpēce
2 enūff	1 fēre	1 frūte
2 enſū	2 fēther	3 frūiſhon

2 furrö	1 hēpe	4 infurrēcshon
1 Gāne	2 hārken	4 intermīshon
2 gōdy	2 hēthen	2 inthrōle
2 gentēle	2 Hébrū	2 intrēte
2 gāstly	1 hēde	2 intrēgue
2 gōstly	2 hēffer	4 introdūcshon
1 glēme	1 hīte	3 intrūshon
1 glēne	3 hēmmīstere	3 invāshon
1 glō	2 hērrald	3 invēegle
1 nāt	5 herēdditary	3 invērshon
1 gnō	3 hērritage	4 invēttērate
2 nōmon	4 hermāffrōdite	4 involūshon
1 gōde	6 heterogēnious	2 jōcky
1 gōte	5 hīeroglīffīc	2 jūrnal
1 grāne	2 hōry	2 jūrnny
3 grammāttic	2 hógshēd	2 īland
2 grándūr	2 hóllo	1 īle
2 grātenefs	2 hoūlster	2 īlmus
2 grēdy	2 hūnny	3 itāllic
1 grēne	1 hūd	3 jūdīshal
3 grenadēre	4 hūmīllity	1 jūce
1 grēef	3 hīppōcite	4 jūrīsdīcshon
1 grēve	3 hīstērrīc	2 jūfle
2 grīfsle	2 Jōnedice	3 Kāllēndar
1 grōne	2 jēllous	2 kīdny
1 grōte	3 jēppārdy	1 knēde
1 grō	2 jūel	2 knólēdge
3 gārdīan	5 īllegīttimate	3 Lāssērate
1 gēst	3 illūshon	4 lāssīvīous
1 gīde	2 īmmage	1 lāff
1 gīle	4 īmpēddīment	2 lāffter
2 gīnny	4 īmpēttūous	1 lēgue
2 Hābbīt	4 īncāntāshon	1 lēpe
3 hāndkērchēef	3 īncīshon	1 lērn
2 hārro	2 īncrēse	2 lēther
2 hōty	3 īndītemēt	1 lēve
2 hāzzārd	4 īndīgnāshon	3 lēggācy
1 hēd	3 īnhērrīt	4 legerdemāne
1 hēle	4 īnquīssīshon	3 lēdgīble
1 hēlth	3 īnscripshon	2 lēmmon

2 lēppārd	3 mekānnic	2 nāshon
4 liēnshous	3 mēdcīne	1 nēte
1 lēege	2 mēllō	3 negāshon
1 lū	2 mēllon	2 nēether
4 levetēnnāncy	3 mēmōry	2 névew
3 levetēnnānt	2 mēnshon	2 nēfslē
1 līte	2 mērrit	1 nū
2 līmmit	2 mērmāde	1 nīte
2 līffen	5 metamórfōsis	3 nīteingāle
3 littigate	3 mēttāfor	2 nīter
2 lizzārd	2 méter	4 nobillity
3 lóggērghēd	5 metropöllitan	3 nōmmīnate
2 lōdgic	2 mīdnīte	3 nonpārēl
3 logiſhan	2 mīldū	2 nōshon
4 loquāshous	2 mīmīc	2 nūrrīsh
2 lōshon	4 mīnnīstrāshon	4 nūmērrīcal
2 lūker	3 mīrrācle	2 nūpshal
3 lūshous	4 mīrāccūlous	1 nīmph
2 lūster	2 mīschēef	1 Oke
2 līrric	2 mīter	1 ōth
3 Māſſerate	2 mōnnārk	3 obāſance
2 maſhēen	2 mūnny	3 oblāshon
2 māddām	2 mūnky	2 oblike
3 māgāzēen	3 mōnnūment	3 oblikely
2 mādgic	2 mōrfū	2 obſēne
3 majīshan	2 mōrgage	2 obtāne
2 mānetāne	2 mōshon	3 obtrūshon
3 māllādy	2 mōūntīn	3 occāshon
4 maledīcshon	1 mūrīn	4 occupāshon
4 malīshous	5 multiplīſſity	3 ōmīshon
2 malēne	2 mūrīn	4 opīnnīon
2 mānnage	5 mutabillity	2 ōpshon
2 mānnōr	3 mīrriad	2 ōrrange
3 mānshon	1 mūr	2 ordāne
2 marēen	2 mūrle	4 ordināshon
2 mārō	3 mīſtēry	3 orgānnic
4 mathemāttic	4 mithōllōgy	2 ōrfan
2 maūger	1 Nāle	4 orthogrāffīc
2 mēger	3 narrāshon	4 oſtentāshon
2 mēlhure	2 nārō	2 ōſtrīdge

2 Pámflēt	2 pitty	2 púlly
2 pännic	2 plántin	3 púnshon
3 parrādise	1 plē	2 púrslin
3 parrägräff	1 plēse	2 pursū
4 paralittic	3 plürisy	2 pursute
3 parräfräze	1 plite	4 putrefácshon
4 párišhōner	1 pōch	2 pígy
4 párliment	2 poínant	3 píramid
2 pársly	2 pöllish	3 Quadrättic
3 partishon	2 pūmmel	1 quāle
2 pättent	3 posishon	3 quāllity
3 pathettic	3 pössitive	4 quotiddian
3 pāshent	5 possibillity	3 quōshent
3 pátriärk	4 posterrity	2 Raddish
1 pēce	2 pōshon	2 rāment
1 pērl	1 prāze	1 rāne
2 pēssant	1 prēch	2 rāsin
2 pēvish	2 prēbbēnd	2 rāppid
3 pēllican	4 predōmminant	1 rēech
2 pēnnānce	3 prēffērence	1 rēde
2 pēnshon	2 prēssent	2 rēddy
2 pēeple	3 presúmshon	1 rēlm
3 percēpshon	3 preténshon	2 rēson
3 percūshon	2 prevāle	2 rēbbēl
3 perdisshon	4 prevārricate	2 recēte
2 pērrish	1 prēest	2 recēve
3 permishon	2 prisson	3 recēpshon
3 persuāshon	5 probabillity	2 reclāme
2 pertāne	2 proclāme	2 recrūte
3 petishon	3 prōddigy	2 redēme
2 plēssant	4 profishēnt	3 redēmshon
4 philōsōfy	3 prohibbit	2 refrāne
3 phlēmättic	3 prōmminant	3 rēdgiment
2 tissic	3 profēttic	2 rehērse
3 tissical	4 propishous	2 relēse
3 phissishan	3 propórshon	2 relēef
1 pērce	3 protrūshon	2 relēve
3 pidjon	4 providēnshal	2 rēllish
2 pillō	3 provishon	2 remāne
3 pinyōn	3 Sáltēry	3 remāneder
		3 rēm.

3 rēmmēdy	2 fānchōn	1 ōō
3 rēndēvou	2 fāffire	1 ōuce
2 repāre	2 fēpter	1 ōmēre
2 repēle	2 sképtic	1 ōnāle
2 repēte	1 skēme	1 ōnēke
3 replēnnīsh	1 fīzm	1 ōnēre
2 reprēve	2 scōllār	1 ōnēze
2 reprōch	4 ſciāttica	1 ōnō
2 reprōove	2 ſience	1 ōpe
3 rēffidū	1 ſcūrge	2 ōjurn
2 rezīne	1 ſcrēme	3 ōuljēr
4 reſtitūſhon	1 ſcrēne	2 ōllēm
2 reſtrāne	1 ſcrū	2 ōllid
2 retāle	1 ſērch	3 ōlūſhon
2 retāne	2 ſēſon	1 ſūt
4 retālliate	3 ſēddiment	2 ōrō
3 retinnū	3 ſedīſhon	3 ōpānyēl
2 retrēte	2 ſēdeling	2 ōpārō
2 retrēve	1 ſēze	1 ōpēke
2 revēle	2 ſēnnate	3 ōpēſſify
3 revēnnū	4 ſēppātable	2 ōpēcter
3 rāpfody	3 ſepūlker	3 ōpermāttic
2 rēnnīsh	4 ſerāllō	2 ōpinnage
4 retorīſhan	3 ſerāffic	1 ōplēne
3 rēttōric	2 ſhāddō	1 ōprēd
3 rūmāttic	2 ſhāllō	1 ōquēke
1 ryme	1 ſhēſe	1 ōquēze
2 rūbārb	1 ſhēre	4 ſtabillity
3 rūtēous	1 ſhēeth	1 ſtāne
2 rūdgid	2 ſhērriff	2 ſtāttū
2 rūffnefs	1 ſhēeld	1 ſtēle
2 rūnlēt	1 ſhōo	1 ſtēlth
2 rūſſle	1 ſhrū	1 ſtēme
4 Sagāffity	1 ſhrēek	2 ſtūārd
2 ſālor	1 ſēēge	2 ſtōmmāc
3 ſāllāry	3 ſimmily	1 ſtrāne
2 ſalēen	4 ſimpliſſity	1 ſtrō
2 ſāllō	2 ſinnū	1 ſtrēme
2 ſāmmon	2 ſlaūter	3 ſtrēnnūcus
3 ſalvāſhon	1 ſlīte	2 ſtūddy

2 subdū	2 tēnnānt	2 tīraant
3 subscripshon	3 tēnnēment	3 Vāccūoura
3 substānthal	2 tēnshon	3 vāggābond
2 sūttil	3 théāter	2 vāllid
3 subvērshon	1 thāre	2 vāllōr
2 succēde	1 thēef	2 vānnīsh
2 sūcshon	2 thīfsle	4 vēdgētable
5 suffīshēncy	1 thó	3 vēemēnce
3 suffūshon	1 thrēd	4 vēemēntly
2 shúggar	1 thrōte	4 velōssity
2 sūlfer	1 thró	2 vénjance
4 superfishāl	1 thūm	2 vēnnōm
4 superscripshon	1 tite	4 verāssity
4 superfishon	3 timmōrous	2 vērdit
4 supposishon	1 tōde	2 vīccār
2 sūrfīt	4 tōllēable	3 vītles
3 sūrjon	3 tōllērate	1 vȳ
2 survā	1 toūl	1 vū
3 suspīshon	1 tūff	2 vīggor
2 sustāne	3 tradīshon	2 vīllin
1 swāne	3 trādgēdy	3 vīnnēgar
2 swāllō	2 trādgic	2 vīcount
1 swēt	1 trāle	4 vivāssity
1 swēte	1 trāne	2 úneshon
3 siccōfant	2 trātor	2 vólly
3 sīmmētry	3 trēchēry	3 voluntēre
4 sinōnnīmous	2 trēecle	2 vōmmīt
2 sītīnge	1 trēd	2 vóiage
2 sīrrūp	2 trēson	2 upbrāde
2 sīstēm	2 trēshure	2 uphōuld
2 Tālor	2 trētīse	4 utīllity
2 tāllēnt	2 trēbble	1 Wāfe
2 tāllō	2 trófy	2 wānescōt
4 tōtōllōgy	2 trūbble	1 wāte
2 tōny	1 trōff	2 wāllō
1 tē	3 trúnshon	1 wēlth
1 tēch	2 tūzedā	2 wēpon
1 tēme	3 tūishon	1 wēve
1 tēte	2 twīlite	1 wēke
3 tēcnīcal	3 tūmpāny	1 wēpe

1 whēte

1 whēte	2 winnō	2 yéllō
2 whēdle	2 wizzārd	2 yēmmān
2 whēlerīte	2 wimmēn	3 yēstērdā
1 whāre	2 rāngle	1 yū
1 whā	1 rāth	1 yeēld
2 whiflsle	2 réfsle	1 yūng
2 hōlesome	2 rinkle	1 Zeēl
2 hōredom	1 róng	2 zēllōt
2 widdō	1 Yāt	2 zēllous
1 wēeld	2 yárrō	2 zéfīr
2 wíllō		

L E S S O N I.

Words of One Syllable.

A DE	pōse	yeēld	nāle	brēft	drēd
ēse	plē	gāne	hēte	pēce	fēme
fēte	tēch	hēd	dēde	fēce	mēke
rēde	sheēld	bēte	chēse	feēnd	frēnd
pērce	chāne	fēze	gōte	mōne	trāne
āme	fē	bōrd	prāze	snāle	crēme
lāff	zēle	grāne	brēth	dēd	fērch
fēre	theēf	brēch	lēgue	rēlm	pēpe
fwēt	drāne	hēlth	fēde	kēpe	greēf
fēde	bēme	crēde	feēld	fērce	tōde
feēge	tē	brēse	grōte	ōke	cōze
brāne	bēse	brōde	rāle	ltāne	drēme

L E S S O N II.

B Lūd	ōū	yū	gēs	clā	gā
thrō	gūd	rō	jūce	brū	thō
bīld	tūff	stūd	stau	knō	fū
daūn	gīde	yūng	flō	dā	droun
jū	naū	paūn	bā	mūrn	jā
knōne	flū	fō	doūt	crū	pā
flūd	prō	wūd	taū	broūn	lū
tūch	hūd	gārd	glō	frā	wēnsh
frūte	trōff	īle	brā	rūff	doō
faūn	gīle	blō	flūce	dū	spā
pū	laū	voū	grō	croūn	vū
					brīte

brīte	plīte	nōze	proōve	thūm	nēc
frīte	tīte	rōze	mūtch	lām	ſic
līte	lōc	dōo	fūtch	līm	
mīte	rōc	moōve	plūm	wōme	

L E S S O N I.

Words of Two Syllables.

A Cſent	curtin	frēndly	labor
accrú	cuzzin	fruteſul	lanſet
aker	creddīt	gītleſſ	limmit
affrite	crittick	gīlty	laſſter
ahmond	dammask	god-hēd	lēther
aucor	delite	gouldſmith	leppard
anſer	dēcon	gūdlly	Lundon
argū	detter	grāteneſſ	luker
aſſend	deſend	greevous	luſter
aſſine	dolfin	habbit	litening
ballance	doutful	haleſtōn	lilly
banniſh	drēdful	hāry	lizzard
barly	ēgle	hand-made	māden
baliff	ērneſt	hiſſop	mallice
behawf	ērthquake	hīneſſ	mannage
blemmiſh	embawm	hazzard	meddō
briteneſſ	enſine	hazzel	mēſhure
bizy	endū	hēddy	mekenēſſ
cammel	entome	hārken	mellon
camfir	fāry	hārtly	mettal
captin	fāthful	hēthen	midnite
caſſle	fammin	hēffer	mimmie
condem	fēthers	herrald	miſcheef
cyfer	fellon	hēvy	miter
chappel	fiber	image	moddeſt
chaplin	figgur	iland	munny
cherrish	finniſh	iſſū	munky
clarret	florrid	jellous	morgage
collum	flurriſh	juel	murner
commet	forreſt	jurny	murin
cupple	forſit	joiful	mirtle
cūrrage	fut-man	knōledge	nōty

neibor
nēvew
noy some
nurriſh
obleege
obſene
ollives
orange

orfan
oſtridge
paneful
pallace
pallate
parriſh
pattent
peſſant

pennance
peeple
perrils
perrifh
puter
pheſſant
phiffic
pitty

plēſhure
pleſſant
pōket
poyſon
pummel
priſſon
punnifh

L E S S O N II.

Rament
ranebō

raſins
rappid
rēddy
rēſon
rebbel
reſſuge
rēkon
rellic
relliſh
refine
riggor
ruſſly
roial
ſammon
ſatir
ſcollar
ſience
ſennate
ſēſon
ſepter
ſhaddō
ſherriſſ
ſhō-brēd
ſinnū
ſlōter
ſojūrn
ſōket

ſollid
ſpirrit
ſtattū
ſtommac
ſluddy
ſhuggar
ſuttill
ſulfer
ſurſit
ſirrup
ſiſtem
tallent
tennant
tennor
thiſſle
throledom
trēſon
trēſhure
trētife
trebble
troſy
trubble
twilite
tirant
vallor
vallū
vanniſh
vennom
verdit

viccar
villin
vommit
voiage
uprite
wanekot
wēken
wēpon
widdō
wimmen
wizzard
abſtane
adū
adjurn
affare
altho'
apeece
appele
appeſe
applōze
approch
arite
arrane
arrā
avale
becōze
begile
beleewe
bemone

beneeth
bereewe
beſeege
betrā
bewale
complane
concele
concete
conceewe
congele
conſine
contane
contem
conſtrane
convoi
debōach
decā
decete
deceewe
defrode
demēne
define
deſpare
deſtroi
detane
diſdane
diſmā
diſēſe
diſgife

displēse	perceeve	reprōch	betwene
enuff	pertane	reproove	cirkit
enjoin	prevale	refle	hōry
eschū	proclame	restrane	jocky
explane	rebild	retane	juish
fategue	recēte	retrēte	fluard
harrang	receeve	retreeve	arrō
impēch	recrute	revēle	bestō
incrēse	refrane	revū	fallō
incrōch	regane	sustane	fellō
invoyce	rehērse	thro'-out	furrō
masheen	releef	unclēne	yarrō
manetane	remane	unknōne	yellō
obtane	repare	upbrade	
ordane	repā	autum	

L E S S O N I.

Words of Three Syllables.

A gony	dunjon	jeppardy	orthodocks
annimal	ellement	labbirinth	oversite
animate	ellegant	lattice	parradise
arrable	ellegant	libberal	parralell
bannishment	embrioh	loggarithm	parradocks
būtify	emfasis	medcine	parragraff
boddily	ennemy	memmory	parrasraze
berrial	fachon	menthon	pāshon
bizness	familly	mooveable	pennury
cabbinet	ficshon	mūrnfully	pidjon
cappital	frōdōlent	mirriad	faltery
capshous	grattitude	mistery	falmody
cattkize	grenadere	nattural	possitive
cattkizm	handkercheef	nōtiness	propperty
cōshon	herritage	niteingale	proffēcy
creditor	hiddeous	nomminate	punnishment
criminal	hippocrite	nurishment	quoshent
dellicate	iddiot	nupshal	radious
dimond	imitate	operate	ressidū
dilligence	intervū	orrator	remmedy

niteous	strennuous	vaccuoum	vizible
fallery	futtilty	valliant	vishon
fallivate	siccofant	vannity	virtuus
sepperate	trëcherous	veement	wārinefs
sepulker	trinnity	verrily	widdöer
soulgër	timpany	vetteran	widdöbūd
spanniel	tippical	vittles	wunderful
ströberry	tiranny	vinnegar	

L E S S O N II.

A Bollish	inditement	appertane
acknólege	invallid	countervale
acquanetans	inveegle	domminera
admonnish	levetennant	entertane
almity	mekannick	gennerate
alreddy	mischeevous	magazeen
astonnish	portmanto	overflō
atturny	prohibit	overpade
confidder	remaneder	oversprēd
demollish	replennish	overthrō
deminnish	retinnū	seventene
displēshure	revennū	fizmattick
disonnest	tarpōlin	voluntere
embroyder	uncertin	yesterdā
emploiement	unfāned	yesternite
endëvor	unfruteful	
encourage	unlërned	
forbārance	acquies	

L E S S O N I.

Words of Four Syllables.

A Billity	apollogy	calammity
amfibeous	assenshon	kirurjon
anallisis	attaneable	contamminate
anatomy	avaleable	divishon
analogy	beneficence	emfattical
apócrista	bennefitting	evaporate

fru-

frugallity
hipóthesis
lassivious
musfishan
orashon
phisfishan
retorrical
suffithent
tótology
tirannical
unriteous
angellical

cerremony
dellicasy
dilligently
elligible
figgurative
hetterodocks
lappidary
libberally
mathematticks
mellankolly
memmorable
military

naturally
oratory
patronimmic
ráshonal
rēsonable
riteousness
sollitary
tollerable
valliantly
veemently
volluntary

LESSON II.

A Bomminate
aciditty
affinnity
ambiguus
antipathy
artificer
attenuate
barbarrity
beattitude
canonnical
celerrity
certificate
compannion
compettitor
concepsion
conclushon
delinneate
dexterrity
discontinnu

encomioum
eraddicate
extremmity
ferosity
fidellity
grammatical
humannity
hidroppical
impeddiment
inherritans
insinnuate
ledgerdemane
levetennancy
litidgeous
majishan
malishous
meriddian
mettamorfose
mortallity

nobillity
occashon
opininion
perpettual
posishon
predomminate
punctillio
retalliate
sagassity
severrity
simplissity
stabillity
sudurific
verassity
virginnity
vivassity
Uncertinty

Words of Five Syllables.

A Bomminable
ambishously
confedderacy

continnually
effishency
espehally

hereditary
inimitable
legittimacy

per-

perpetually	deddicāshon	mathematical
repository	diabollical	minnistṛāshon
unrēsonable	epedemmical	multiplissity
unprofitable	equanimity	mutability
unriteousness	expedishon	opperāshon
unsepparable	expōshon	oppertunity
academmicall	gennerāshon	possibillity
admonishon	gennerossity	principāllity
affabillity	habbitāshon	proddigallity
allegorricall	hessitāshon	prohibishon
animossity	hippocritical	repputāshon
astronommicall	illegittimate	fallutāshon
beatiffical	immitāshon	sittuāshon
bennefishal	imposishon	superstishon
cerremonial	individdual	tollerāshon
competishon	libberallity	tribbulāshon
condensshon	limmitāshon	vedgetāshon
contumāshous	magnanimity	vennerāshon

Words of Six and Seven Syllables, &c.

A Bommināshon	familliarity	accelerāshon
animadversshon	heterogénious	beatifficāshon
arkiepiscopal	humilliāshon	confabbulāshon
associāshon	infallibillity	delinniāshon
cappitulāshon	mathematishan	excommunicāshon
confidderāshon	mortifficāshon	fortifficāshon
continnuāshon	naturallizāshon	incomprehensibillity
delibberāshon	propishiāshon	infinnuāshon
denommināshon	rattifficāshon	reconcilliāshon
discontinnuāshon	regennerāshon	sanctifficāshon
dilappidāshon	retalliāshon	significāshon
ejacculāshon	transfiggurāshon	superiorrity
extennuāshon	uncircumcishon	transubstantshiāshon
extrōrdinary	universallity	

EXERCISES, or EXAMPLES, to be rectified by the
RULES of NUMBER, &c.

C H A P. I.

Of the Declension of Nouns.

EXAMPLE,

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>The Master.</i>	Nom. _____
Gen. _____	Gen. _____
Dat. _____	Dat. _____
Acc. _____	Acc. _____
Voc. _____	Voc. _____
Abl. _____	Abl. _____

Note. After the same Manner let the Scholar be required to write out the Declension of the following Nouns: (viz.) *A Church, the Box, a Wife, the Thief, the Loaf, a Staff, the Roof, a Muff, a Man, the Child, a Brother, the Woman, a Sheaf, the Wolf, a Cherry, the Gallery, a Fly, a Fish, the Fox, a Die, a Mouse, a Tooth, the Foot, the Goose, the Ox, a Penny, a Cow, the Sow, a Sheep, a Phenomenon*; and also an Adjective with the Noun; as, *a wise Child, a spotted Deer, a swift Horse, the dull Ox, a wheaten Loaf, a learned Man, &c.*

C H A P. II.

Of the CONJUGATION of ACTIVE VERBS.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing.	{ 1 <i>Read.</i> 2 <i>Walk.</i> 3 <i>Call.</i>	Plur.	{ 1 <i>Smile.</i> 2 <i>Laugh.</i> 3 <i>Mourn.</i>
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The Imperfect.

Sing.	{ 1 <i>Feed.</i> 2 <i>Sing.</i> 3 <i>Drink.</i>	Plur.	{ 1 <i>Find.</i> 2 <i>Meet.</i> 3 <i>Swim.</i>
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Sing.

The Perfect.

Sing.	1	Stand.	Plur.	1	Dream.
	2	Flee.		2	Weep.
	3	Win.		3	Bleed.

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1	Buy.	Plur.	1	Spin.
	2	Sell.		2	Build.
	3	Sleep		3	Rend.

The Future.

Sing.	1	Read.	Plur.	1	Smile.
	2	Walk.		2	Laugh.
	3	Call.		3	Mourn.

Subjunctive Mood, If.

Present Tense Simple.

Sing.	1	Read.	Plur.	1	Smile.
	2	Walk.		2	Laugh.
	3	Call.		3	Mourn.

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1	Speak.	Plur.	1	Teach.
	2	Swear.		2	Seek.
	3	Tell.		3	Work.

The Present Compound.

Sing.	1	Read.	Plur.	1	Smile.
	2	Walk.		2	Laugh.
	3	Call.		3	Mourn.

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1	Read.	Plur.	1	Smile.
	2	Walk.		2	Laugh.
	3	Call.		3	Mourn.

The Perfect.

Sing.	1	Think.	Plur.	1	Leave.
	2	Mean.		2	Bring.
	3	Creep.		3	Lose.

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1	Fight.	Plur.	1	Ride.
	2	Bind.		2	Write.
	3	Get.		3	Shoot.

The Future.

Sing.	1	<i>Wear.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>Cleave.</i>
	2	<i>Steal.</i>		2	<i>Tread.</i>
	3	<i>Choose.</i>		3	<i>Hide.</i>

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	1	<i>Read.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>Smile.</i>
	2	<i>Walk.</i>		2	<i>Laugh.</i>
	3	<i>Call.</i>		3	<i>Mourn.</i>

Infinitive Mood.

Present. *Walk.* Preter. *Read.* Future. *Call.*

Participles.

Present. *Walk.* Future. *Call.*

C H A P. III.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing.	1	<i>Read.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>Learn.</i>
	2	<i>Teach.</i>		2	<i>Love.</i>
	3	<i>Hear.</i>		3	<i>Hate.</i>

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1	<i>Give.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>Creep.</i>
	2	<i>Sit.</i>		2	<i>Rise.</i>
	3	<i>Run.</i>		3	<i>Fall.</i>

The Perfect.

Sing.	1	<i>Smite.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>Go.</i>
	2	<i>Strive.</i>		2	<i>See.</i>
	3	<i>Sweat.</i>		3	<i>Slay.</i>

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1	<i>Lend.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>Fling.</i>
	2	<i>Pay.</i>		2	<i>Break.</i>
	3	<i>Take.</i>		3	<i>Fly.</i>

The Future.

Sing.	1	<i>Read.</i>	Plur.	1	<i>Learn.</i>
	2	<i>Teach.</i>		2	<i>Love.</i>
	3	<i>Hear.</i>		3	<i>Hate.</i>

Sub-

Subjunctive Mood, If.

Present Tense Simple.

Sing.	1 <i>Read.</i>	Plur.	1 <i>Learn.</i>
	2 <i>Teach.</i>		2 <i>Love.</i>
	3 <i>Hear.</i>		3 <i>Hate.</i>

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1 <i>See.</i>	Plur.	1 <i>Wake.</i>
	2 <i>Slay.</i>		2 <i>Rise.</i>
	3 <i>Fall.</i>		3 <i>Fly.</i>

The Present Compound.

Sing.	1 <i>Read.</i>	Plur.	1 <i>Learn.</i>
	2 <i>Teach.</i>		2 <i>Love.</i>
	3 <i>Hear.</i>		3 <i>Hate.</i>

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1 <i>Read.</i>	Plur.	1 <i>Learn.</i>
	2 <i>Teach.</i>		2 <i>Love.</i>
	3 <i>Hear.</i>		3 <i>Hate.</i>

The Perfect.

Sing.	1 <i>Think.</i>	Plur.	1 <i>Say.</i>
	2 <i>Speak.</i>		2 <i>Tell.</i>
	3 <i>Know.</i>		3 <i>Weep.</i>

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1 <i>Send.</i>	Plur.	1 <i>Bear.</i>
	2 <i>Keep.</i>		2 <i>Eat.</i>
	3 <i>Lose.</i>		3 <i>Drink.</i>

The Future.

Sing.	1 <i>Dig.</i>	Plur.	1 <i>Shear.</i>
	2 <i>Grind.</i>		2 <i>Tread.</i>
	3 <i>Wring.</i>		3 <i>Beat.</i>

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	1 <i>Read.</i>	Plur.	1 <i>Learn.</i>
	2 <i>Teach.</i>		2 <i>Love.</i>
	3 <i>Hear.</i>		3 <i>Hate.</i>

Infinitive Mood.

Present. *Hear.* Preterite. *Teach.* Future. *Learn.*

Participles.

Present. *Hear.* Future. *Learn.*

C H A P. IV.

Of the CONJUGATION of PASSIVE VERBS.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing.	{ 1 Bind.	Plur.	{ 1 Spend.
	{ 2 Feed.		{ 2 Hurt.
	{ 3 Drink.		{ 3 Hang.

The Imperfect.

Sing.	{ 1 Bleed.	Plur.	{ 1 Pay.
	{ 2 Sting.		{ 2 Leave.
	{ 3 Keep.		{ 3 Tell.

The Perfect.

Sing.	{ 1 Send.	Plur.	{ 1 Clothe.
	{ 2 Hear.		{ 2 Find.
	{ 3 Call.		{ 3 Lose.

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	{ 1 Take.	Plur.	{ 1 Bid.
	{ 2 Seek.		{ 2 Bring.
	{ 3 Beat.		{ 3 Smite.

The Future.

Sing.	{ 1 Bind.	Plur.	{ 1 Spend.
	{ 2 Feed.		{ 2 Hurt.
	{ 3 Drink.		{ 3 Hang.

Subjunctive Mood, If.

Present Tense Simple.

Sing.	{ 1 Bind.	Plur.	{ 1 Spend.
	{ 2 Feed.		{ 2 Hurt.
	{ 3 Drink.		{ 3 Hang.

The Imperfect.

Sing.	{ 1 Hide.	Plur.	{ 1 Choose.
	{ 2 Bite.		{ 2 Buy.
	{ 3 Steal.		{ 3 Sell.

The

The present Compound.

Sing.	1 Bind.	Plur.	1 Spend.
	2 Feed.		2 Hurt.
	3 Drink.		3 Hang.

The Imperfect.

Sing.	1 Swear.	Plur.	1 Shoot.
	2 Teach.		2 Wake.
	3 Break.		3 Bid.

The Perfect.

Sing.	1 Get.	Plur.	1 Hold.
	2 Slay.		2 Rise.
	3 See.		3 Go.

The Pluperfect.

Sing.	1 Know.	Plur.	1 Flee.
	2 Help.		2 Hate.
	3 Strike.		3 Fly.

The Future.

Sing.	1 Tear.	Plur.	1 Drive.
	2 Cleave.		2 Tread.
	3 Rend.		3 Eat.

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	1 Bind.	Plur.	1 Spend.
	2 Feed.		2 Hurt.
	3 Drink.		3 Hang.

Infinitive Mood.

Present. *Slay.* Preterite. *Shoot.* Future. *Seek.*

Participles.

Past. *Slay.* Future. *Seek.*

EXERCISES, or EXAMINATIONS, to be rectified by
RULES of INSTRUCTION.

C H A P. I.

MY Sister am a good Girl, because he read good
Book.

Thy Brother am a naughty Boy, because she neglect
her Book.

This Boys am very diligent.

That Books am well bind.

God reign over the Heathen: God sit upon her
holy Seat.

He make Wars cease in all the World; he break
the Bow, and knappeth the Spear in sunder, and burn
the Chariots in the Fire.

Behold, I was shape in Wickedness; and in Sin
have my Mother conceive me.

Thou have turn my Heaviness into Joy: thou have
put off my Sackcloth, and gird I with Gladness.

Thou did turn thy Face from I, and I was trouble.

When my Father and my Mother forsakes I, the
Lord take I up.

For thy Name sake, O Lord, be merciful unto my
Sin, for it am great.

The Earth am the Lord, and all that therein am.

Whom shall ascend into the Hill of the Lord:—or,
Whom shall rise up in her holy Place?

Even He that have clean Hands, and a pure Heart;
and that have not lift up his Mind unto Vanity, nor
swear to deceive her Neighbour.

For in Death no man remember thou; and whom
will give thou Thanks in the Pit.

Behold, he travail with Mischief: he have conceive
Sorrow, and bring forth Ungodliness.

He have grave and dig up a Pit; and am fall him-
self into the Destruction, that he make for another.

The Lord am in his Temple: the Lord seat
am in Heaven.

People, who I have now, shall serve I.
They am bring down to fall; but we am rise,
and stand upright.

More to be desire am they than Gold, yea, than
much fine Gold: more sweeter also than Honey, and
the Honey Comb.

If we have forget the Name of our God, and hold
up our Hands to any strange God: shall not God
search it out? for he know the very Secrets of the
Heart.

Our Hearts am not turn back; neither our Steps go
out of thy Way.

My Confusion am daily before I; and the Shame of
my Face have cover I.

Have not thou cast us out, O God: will not thou,
O God, go out with our Hosts?

But He was so merciful, that He give their Mis-
deeds; and destroy them not.

It am a good Thing to give Thanks unto the Lord:
and to sing Praise unto thy Name, O thou, most Highest.

Lord, how glorious am thy Works: and thy
Thoughts am very deep.

I will sing of the Lord, because he have deal so
lovingly with I: yea, I will praise the Name of the
Lord most Highest.

And I myself also is perswaded of ye, that ye also
are full of Goodness.

The Heavens declares the Glory of God, and the
Firmament shew his handy Work.

Whatever thou takes in Hand, consider your latter
End, and thou shall never do amiss.

Vain at the best, and short is the Enjoyments of
this World, which are so eagerly pursued by the Mul-
titude, and who, after a little Flattery, betrays them
into Ruin.

Our Infirmities reminds us of our Mortality, and
our Sickneses warns us of Death.

We

We are them that offend; speak, whom is
over us.

I know thou art him.

He that voluntarily
procures to his self much Harm,
Evil Communications corrupt Good Manners.

Truth is always consistent with himself, and needs
nothing to help it out.

Tho' he slays me, yet will I put my Trust in him.

We talk of Racks, of hissing Snakes, and gnawing
Worms; but all these, not all that the Emphasis of
human Language can pronounce, is not to be com-
par'd to the Tortures of a accusing Conscience.

The Faculty of interchanging our Thoughts with
one another, or what we express by the Word Con-
versation, have always been represented by moral
Writers as one of the more nobler Privileges of Rea-
son, and which more particularly set Mankind above
the Brute Part of a Creation.

A Man should never be ashamed to own he has
been in the Wrong, which is but saying in other
Words, that he is more wiser To-day than he is Ye-
sterday.

The greatest Ornament of Humanity are a Gen-
tleness to universal Charity and Benevolence: It is the
most noblest Instinct Nature have given us; the great
Foundation whereon all other Virtues is to be built,
and the only proper Standard, by whom we must esti-
mate them.

C H A P. II.

THE Wife, where Danger or Dishonour lurk,
Safest and seemliest by his Husband stay,
Who guard him, or with him the worst endure.

Milton.

Mean while the heinous and despiteful Act
Of Satan do in Paradise, and how
She in the Serpent had perverted Eve,

Husband He, to the fatal Fruit,
I know in Heaven: what can 'scape the Eye
Of all-seeing, or pierce her Heart Omniscient
Ibid.

So speak the Word, and to Terror change
Her Countenance too severe to be behold,
And full of Wrath bend on her Enemies.
He on her impious Foes right onward drive,
Gloomy as Night; under her burning Wheels
The stedfast Empyrean shake throughout,
All but the Throne himself of God.—*Ibid.*

Would thou had hearken to my Word, and stay
With I, as I beseech thou, when that strange
Desire of wand'ring this unhappy Morn,
I know not whence possess thou: We had then
Remain still happy; not, as now, despoil
Of all our Good, sham'd, naked, mis'able.

To whom soon move with Touch of Shame thus Eve.
What Words have pass thy Lips, Adam severe!
Impute thou that to my Default, or Will
Of wand'ring, as thou call it, which, who know,
But might as ill have happen, thou being by,
Or to thyself perhaps? Had thou been there,
Or here th' attempt, thou could not have discern
Fraud in the Serpent, speaking as he speak.

————— Why did not thou the Head
Command I absolutely not to go,
Going into such Danger, as thou said?
Too facile then thou did not much gainsay,
Nay did permit, approve, and fair dismiss.
Had thou been firm and fix in thy Dissent,
Neither had I transgress, nor thee with me.—*Ibid.*

Have thou not wonder, Adam, at my Stay?
Thou I have miss, and think it long, deprive
Thy Presence, Agony of Love till now
Not feel, nor shall be twice; for never more
Mean I to try, what rash untry'd I seek,
The Pain of Absence from thy Sight.

Thus

Thus Eve with Countenance blithe his Story tell;
 But in his Cheek distemper dishing glow.
 On th' other Side, Adam, soon as she hear
 The fatal Trespas do by Eve, amaze,
 Astonish stand, and blank, while Horror chil.
 Run thro' her Veins, and all her Joints relax;
 From her slack Hand the Garland wreath'd for Eve
 Down drop, and all the faded Roses shed.

Bold Deed thou have presume, advent'rous Eve,
 And Peril great provoke, whom thus have dare;
 Had it been only coveting to eye
 That sacred Fruit, sacred to Abstinence,
 Much more to taste him, under Ban to touch.
 But pass who can recall, or do undo?

Some natural Tears they drop, but wipe them soon;
 The World was all before them, where to choose
 Their Place of Rest, and Providence his Guide:
 They Hand in Hand, with wand'ring Steps and flow,
 Through Eden took their solitary Way.—*Ibid.*

C H A P. III.

WHO'd be that sordid foolish Thing call Man,
 To cringe thus, fawn, and flatter for a Pleasure,
 Who Beasts enjoy so very much above Her?
 The lusty Bull range through all the Field,
 And from the Herd singling her Female out,
 Enjoy him, and abandon him at Will.—*Orph.*

————— Your fiery Eye,
 Who, like the Sun at Noon, none could behold,
 But with a Snatch of Light, and then be dazzle;
 Now like a cold and drouzy Winter Star,
 Bear a bleak Brightness: O Decay of Lustre!

Lee's Mith.

Our glorious Sun, the Source of Light and Heat,
 Whose Influence chear the World she did create

Shall smile on thou from her Meridian Skies,
 And bless the kindred Beauties of thy Eyes :
 Thy Eyes who, could her own fair Beams decay,
 Might shine for her, and bless the World with Day.

Rowe's Am. Step.

————— What Pleasure I take in thou !
 What Joy thou give I in thy prattling Infancy !
 Thy sprightly Wit, and early blooming Beauty !
 How have I stand and feed my Eyes upon thou !
 Then lifted up my Hands, and, wond'ring, bless thou

Rowe's Fair Pen.

You take her up a little tender Flower,
 Just sprouted on a Bank, who the next Frost
 Had nip ; and with a careful loving Hand
 Transplant her into your own fair Garden,
 Where the Sun always shine : There long he flourish,
 Grow sweet to Sense, and lovely to the Eye ;
 Till at the last a cruel Spoiler come,
 Crop this fair Rose, and rife all its Sweetness ;
 Then cast it like a loathsome Weed away.

Otw. Orph.

Thus from our Infancy we Hand in Hand
 Had tread the Path of Life in Love together.
 One Bed have hold us, and the same Desires,
 The same Aversion still employ our Thoughts :
 Whene'er had I a Friend, that was not Polydore's,
 Or Polydore a Foe, that was not mine ?—*Otw. Orph.*

Farewel, a long Farewel, to all my Greatness !
 This am the State of Man : To-day she put forth
 The tender Leaves of Hopes : To-morrow, blossoms,
 And bear her blushing Honours thick upon him :
 The third Day comes a Frost, a killing Frost ;
 And when he think, good easy Man, full surely,
 Her Greatness am a rip'ning, nip his Root,
 And then he fall as I do. I have venture,
 Like little wanton Boys, that swim on Bladders,
 'This many a Summer, in a Sea of Glory,
 But far beyond my Depth. My high-blown Pride

At

At length break under I, and now have leave me,
 Weary and old with Service, to the Mercy
 Of a rude Stream, that must for ever hide me.

Shak. Hen. 5.

Would I had never marry, for now, methinks,
 I've bind up for myself a Weight of Cares;
 And how the burthen will be bear, none know:
 A Husband may be jealous, rigid, false,
 And should Castalio e'er prove so to I,
 So tender am my Heart, so nice my Love,
 'Twould ruin and distract my Breast for ever.

Otw. Orph.

————— Like a Lion,
 Which long have reign the Terror of the Woods,
 And dare the boldest Huntsman of the Combat;
 'Till catch at length within some hidden Snare,
 With foaming Jaws he bite the Toils, that holds him,
 And roars, and roll her fiery Eyes in vain;
 While the surrounding Swains wound him at Pleasure.

Rowe's Am. Step.

C H A P. IV.

MY Form, alas! have long forget to please;
 The scene of Beauty and Delight am Change:
 No Roses blooms upon my fading Cheeks,
 No laughing Graces wantons in my Eyes.

Rowe's J. Shore.

What mean this wild Confusion in thy Looks?
 As if thou was at Variance with thyself;
 Madness and Reason combating within thou;
 And thou was doubtful who should get the better.

Rowe's Fair Pen.

I do remember an Apothecary,
 In tatter'd Weeds, with overwhelming Brows,
 Culling of Simples; meagre was his Looks,
 Sharp Misery had wear him to the Bones;
 And in his needy Shop a Tortoise hang,

An

An Alligator stuff'd, and other Skins
Of ill-shap'd Fishes; and about his Shelves
A beggarly Account of empty Boxes,
Green earthen Pots, Bladders, and musty Seeds,
Remnants of Packthread, and old Cakes of Roses,
Was thinly scatter, to make up a Shew.

Shak. Rom. & Juliet.

Not purple Violets in the early Springs,
Such graceful Sweets, such tender Beauties brings;
The orient Blush, which do her Cheeks adorn,
Make Coral pale, vie with the rosy Morn.

Lee's Nero.

Death am the Privilege of human Nature;
And Life without him was not worth our taking.
Thither the Poor, the Prisoner, and the Mourner,
Fly for Relief, and lays their burdens down.

Rowe's Fair Pen.

Thus Men, too careless of their future State,
Disputes, knows nothing, and repents too late.

Dryd. Duke of Guise.

————— 'Tis dreadful!
How rev'rend am the Face of this tall Pile!
Whose ancient Pillars rears their marble Heads,
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous Roof.

————— The Tombs,
And monumental Caves of Death, looks cold,
And shoots a Chilness to my trembling Heart!

Cong. M. Bride.

Cowards dies many Times before their Death;
The Valiant never tastes of Death but once.

Shak. Jul. Cas.

Disstrust and *Darkness* of a future State,
Makes poor Mankind so fearful of their Fate.
Death in itself am nothing; but we fear
To be we know not what, we know not where.

Dryd. Auren.

APPENDIX I.

Of POETRY turned into PROSE.

EXAMPLE.

Master. *TRANSLATE* me the following Lines into Prose.

Of Man's first Disobedience, and the Fruit
Of that forbidden Tree, whose mortal Taste
Brought Death into the World, and all our Woe,
With Loss of Eden, till one greater Man
Restore us, and regain the blissful Seat,
Sing, heav'nly Muse!

Milt. Par. Lost, Book I. V. I.

Scholar. Sing, heavenly Muse, of Man's first Disobedience, and [of] the Fruit of that forbidden Tree, whose mortal Taste [or the mortal Taste of which Tree] brought Death into the World and [brought] all our Woe, with Loss of Eden, till one greater Man [Christ] restore us, and regain the blissful Seat.

[Or, the Master may quote to the Middle of the tenth Line, and then the Scholar will reduce it into Prose thus:]

Scholar. [Thou] heavenly Muse, that [who] on the secret Top of *Oreb*, or of *Sinai*, didst inspire that Shepherd [*Moses*] who first taught the chosen Seed [the *Israelites*] in the Beginning how the Heavens and Earth rose out of *Chaos*, sing of Man's first Disobedience, and [of] the Fruit of that forbidden Tree, whose mortal Taste [or the mortal Taste of which Tree] brought Death into the World, and [brought] all our Woe, with Loss of Eden, till one greater Man [*Christ*] restore us, and regain the blissful Seat.

M. His Puissance, trusting in th'Almighty's Aid

I mean to try, whose Reason I have try'd

Unsound and false:

Par. Lost, B. VI. 191.

S. I

S. I trusting in the Almighty's Aid, mean to try his
Puissance [*or* the Puissance of Him] whose Reason I
have tried unsound and false.

M. Him haply slumb'ring on the Norway Foam
The Pilot of some small night-founder'd Skiff
Deeming some Island, oft, as Seamen tell,
With fixed Anchor in his scaly Rind
Moors by his Side under the Lee, while Night
Invests the Sea, and wished Morn delays.

S. The Pilot of some small night-founder'd Skiff
deeming him [the Leviathan] haply slumbering on the
Norway Foam [to be] some Island, moors oft, as Sea-
men tell, by his Side under the Lee with Anchor fixed
in his scaly Rind, while Night invests the Sea, and
wished Morn delays.

M. His Spear, to equal which the tallest Pine
Hewn on Norwegian Hills, to be the Mast
Of some great Admiral, were but a Wand
He walk'd with. *Par. Lost. B. I 292, &c.*

S. He walked with his Spear, to equal which the
tallest Pine hewn on Norwegian Hills, to be the Mast
of some great Admiral, were but a Wand.

M. Descend from Heaven, Urania, by that Name
If rightly thou art call'd, whose Voice divine
Following, above th' Olympian Hill, I soar.

B. VII. 1.

S. Descend from Heaven, Urania, if thou art rightly
called by that Name, whose Voice divine [*or* the
divine Voice of whom] I following soar above the
Olympian Hill.

M. _____ by whose Aid,
This inaccessible high Strength, the Seat
Of Deity supreme, us dispossest'd,
He trusted to have seiz'd.

B. VII. 140.

S. By whose Aid he trusted to have seized this in-
accessible high Strength, the Seat of [the] supreme
Deity, us dispossest'd.

M. The

M. The Applause of list'ning Senates to command,
 The Threats of Pain and Ruin to despise,
 To scatter Plenty o'er a smiling Land,
 And read their History in a Nation's Eyes,
 Their Lot forbad: *Grey's Elegy.*

S. Their Lot forbad [them] to command the Applause of listening Senates, to despise the Threats of Pain and Ruin, to scatter Plenty o'er a smiling Land, and [to] read their History in a Nation's Eyes.

A P P E N D I X II.

A P R A X I S of P A R S I N G.

M A S T E R.

Ex. I. The temperate Man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

S C H O L A R.

Rules of Syntax.

The	def. art. agr. with <i>Man's</i>	an adj. agr.
temperate	adj. agr. with <i>Man's</i>	
Man's	subs. m. g. gen. c. f. n. dep. on <i>Pleasures</i>	one subst.
pleasures	subs. n. g. n. c. pl. n. to the verb <i>are</i>	verb agr.
are	verb n. ind. m. pr. t. pl. 3d. p. to <i>Pleasures</i>	
		du-

durable,	adj. agr. with <i>Pleasures</i>	an adj. agr.
because	conjunction	
they	pron. pers. [referring to <i>Pleasures</i>] n. c. pl. n. to <i>are</i>	a verb agr.
are	v. n. ind. m. pr. t. pl. n. 3d. p. to <i>they</i>	
regular;	adj. agr. with <i>they</i> [i. e. <i>Pleasures</i>]	an adj. agr.
and	conjunction	
all	adj. agr. with <i>Life</i>	
his	pron. poss. agr. with <i>Life</i>	
life	subs. n. g. n. c. f. n. to <i>is</i>	a verb agr.
is	v. n. ind. m. pr. t. f. n. 3d. p. to <i>Life</i>	
calm	adj. agr. with <i>Life</i>	an adj. agr.
and	conjunction	
serene,	adj. agr. with <i>Life</i> , joined to <i>calm</i> by <i>and</i>	conj. connects
because	conjunction	
it	pron. pers. [referring to <i>Life</i>] n. c. f. n. to <i>is</i>	a verb agr.
is	v. n. ind. m. pr. t. f. n. 3d. p. to <i>it</i>	
innocent.	adj. agr. with <i>it</i> [i. e. <i>Life</i>]	an adj. agr.

M A S T E R.

Ex. II. A Man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances, and not a Friend among them all. If you have one Friend, think yourself happy.

S C H O L A R.

A	indef. art. agr. with <i>Man</i>	an adj. agr.
Man	subs. m. g. n. c. f. n. to <i>may have</i>	a verb agr. have

may have	v. act. pot. m. pr. compt. t. f. n. 3d. p. to <i>Man</i>	a v. agr.— see Note, p. 26
a	indef. art. agr. with <i>thousand</i>	
thousand	adj. agr. with <i>acquaintances</i>	an adj. agr.
intimate	adj. agr. with <i>acquaintances</i>	—————
acquaintan- ces,	subs. n. g. acc. c. pl. n. foll. <i>may have</i>	verbs
and	conjunction	
not	adverb	
a	indef. Art. agr. with <i>Friend</i>	an adj. agr.
Friend	subs. m. or f. g. ac. c. f. n. joined to <i>acquaintances</i> with <i>and</i>	conj. connects
among	preposition	
them	pron. pers. ac. c. pl. n. gov. of <i>among</i>	R. 10 page, 75
all.	adj. agr. with <i>them</i> [i. e. <i>ac- quaintances</i>]	an adj. agr.
If	conjunction	
you	pron. pers. [for <i>thou</i>] n. c. f. n. to <i>have</i>	a verb agr.
have	v. act. subj. m. pr. t. f. n. 2d. p. to <i>you</i>	
one	adj. agr. with <i>Friend</i>	an adj. agr.
Friend,	subs. m. or f. g. ac. c. f. n. foll. <i>have</i>	transf. verbs
think	v. act. imp. m. pr. t. f. n. 2d. p. to [<i>thou</i> or <i>you</i>]	a verb agr.
yourself	pron. poss. ac. c. f. n. foll. <i>think</i>	transf. verbs.
happy.	adj. agr. with <i>yourself</i>	an adj. agr.

M A S T E R.

Ex. III. Virtue should be considered as a part of Taste,
and we should as much avoid deceit, or sinister meanings
in Discourse, as we would puns, bad Language, or false
Grammar.

L

SCHO

S C H O L A R

Virtue	subs. n. g. n. c. f. n. to <i>should</i> <i>be considered</i>	a verb agr.
should be	} v. pass. subj. m. imp. comp. t. [v. p. 47] f. n. 3d. p. to <i>Virtue</i> conjunction	
considered		
as		
a	indef. art. agr. with <i>part</i>	an adj. agr.
part	subs. n. g. n. c. f. n. joined to <i>Virtue</i> with <i>as</i>	R. 8. page 31
of	prep. sign of <i>Gen. case</i> [v. p. 25]	
Taste,	subs. n. g. g. c. dep. on <i>Part</i> with <i>of</i>	one subs.
and	conjunction	
we	pron. pers. n. c. pl. n. to <i>should</i> <i>avoid</i>	a verb agr.
should avoid	v. act. subj. m. imp. comp. t. [v. p. 45] pl. n. 1st p. to <i>we</i>	
as	adverb	
much	adverb	
deceit,	subs. n. g. ac. c. f. n. foll. <i>should avoid</i>	transf. verbs]
or	conjunction	
sinister	adj. agr. with <i>meanings</i>	an adj. agr.
meanings	subs. n. g. ac. c. pl. n. joined to <i>Deceit</i> with <i>or</i>	conj. connects
in	preposition	
discourse,	subs. n. g. f. n. c. of prep. and gov. of <i>in</i>	R. p. 68
as	adverb	
we	pron. pers. n. c. pl. n. to <i>would</i> [<i>avoid</i>]	a verb agr.
would	[i. e. <i>would avoid</i>] v. act. subj. m. imp. compt. t. pl. n. 1st p. to <i>we</i>	

puns	subs. n. g. ac. c. pl. n. foll. <i>would [avoid]</i>	transf. verbs
bad	adj. agr. with <i>Language</i>	an adj. agr.
Language,	subs. n. g. ac. c. f. n. joined to <i>Puns</i> with <i>or</i> understood	conj. connects
or	conjunction	
false	adj. agr. with <i>Grammar</i>	an adj. agr.
Grammar.	subs. n. g. ac. c. f. n. joined to <i>Language</i> with <i>or</i>	conj. connects

M A S T E R.

Ex. IV. The Applause of list'ning Senates to command,
The Threats of Pain and Ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling Land,
And read their History in a Nation's Eyes
Their Lot forbad :—

GRAY.

S C H O L A R.

The Order : Their Lot forbad [them] to command the Applause of listening Senates, to despise the Threats of Pain and Ruin, to scatter Plenty over a smiling Land, and [to] read their History in a Nation's Eyes.

Their	pron. poss. agr. with <i>Lot</i>	an adj. agr.
Lot	subs. n. g. n. c. f. n. to <i>forbad</i>	a verb agr.
forbad	v. act. ind. m. perf. t. f. n. 3d. p. to <i>Lot</i>	
to	sign of inf. m.	
command	v. act. inf. m. pr. t. dep. on <i>forbad</i>	when two verbs
the	def. art. agr. with <i>applause</i>	an adj. agr.
Applause	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. foll. <i>com-</i> <i>mand</i>	transf. Verbs
of	prep. sign of g. case	
listening	part. act. pr. t. agr. with <i>Se-</i> <i>nates</i>	an adj. agr.

Senates,	f. n. g. g. c. pl. n. dep. on	
to	<i>applause</i> with <i>of</i>	one subst.
despise	v. a. inf. m. pr. t. dep. on <i>for-</i> <i>bad</i> ; or joined to <i>command</i>	{ when two verbs or the conj. connects
the	with [<i>and</i>]	
Threats	def. art. agr. with <i>Threats</i>	an adj. agr.
	f. n. g. ac. c. pl. n. foll. <i>despise</i>	
of	prep. sign of g. case	transf. verbs
Pain	f. n. g. g. c. f. n. dep. on	
and	<i>Threats</i> with <i>of</i>	one subst.
	conjunction	
Ruin,	f. n. g. g. c. f. n. joined to	
to	<i>pain</i> with <i>and</i>	
scatter	sign of inf. m.	conj. connects
	v. act. inf. m. pr. t. dep. on	
	<i>forbad</i> or joined to <i>despise</i>	
	with [<i>and</i>]	
Plenty	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. foll. <i>scatter</i>	transf. verbs
over	preposition	
a	indef. art. agr. with <i>Land</i>	an adj. agr.
smiling	part. act. pr. t. agr. with <i>Land</i>	
Land,	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. gov. <i>over</i>	
and	conjunction	
read	v. a. inf. m. pr. t. joined to	
their	<i>scatter</i> with <i>and</i>	conj. connects
	pron. poss. agr. with <i>History</i>	an adj. agr.
History	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. foll. <i>read</i>	transf. verbs
in	preposition	
a	indef. art. agr. with <i>Nations</i>	an adj. agr.
Nation's	f. n. g. g. c. f. n. dep. on <i>Eyes</i>	one subst.
Eyes.	f. n. g. ab. c. pl. n. gov. <i>in</i>	

M A S T E R.

Ex. V. Of Man's first disobedience, and the Fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal Taste

Brought death into the World and all our woe,

With loss of Eden, till one greater Man

Restore us, and regain that blissful seat,

Sing heavenly Muse, that on the secret top

Of Oreb or of Sinai, didst inspire

That Shepherd, who first taught the chosen seed,

In the beginning how the Heavens and Earth

Rose out of Chaos.

MILT.

S C H O L A R.

The Order : [O thou] heavenly Muse ! that, [who] on the secret Top of Oreb or of Sinai, didst inspire that Shepherd, [*Moses*] who first taught the chosen seed, [i. e. *the Israelites*] how the Heavens and the Earth in the beginning rose out of Chaos, sing of Man's first disobedience and the fruit of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste brought death into the World, and all our Woe, with loss of Eden, till one greater Man [i. e. *the Man Christ Jesus*] restore us and regain the blissful Seat.

Heavenly	Adj. agr. with <i>Muse</i>	an Adj. agr.
Muse	f. f. g. v. c. independent	
that	pron. rel. n. c. f. n. refers to <i>Muse</i> and is nom. to <i>didst</i> <i>inspire</i>	the relatives
on	Preposition	
the	def. art. agr. with <i>Top</i>	an adj. agr.
secret	adj. agr. with <i>Top</i>	
Top	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. gov. prep. <i>on</i>	
of	Preposition	
Oreb	f. n. g. g. c. f. n. dep. on <i>Top</i> with <i>of</i>	one subst. gov.
or	Conjunction	
of	Preposition	

Sinai,	f. n. g. g. c. f. n. joined to <i>Oreb</i> with <i>or</i>	conj. connects
didst inspire	v. a. ind. m. imp. t. f. n. 3d. p. to <i>that</i>	a verb agr.
that	pron. demon. agr. with <i>Shep- herd</i>	an adj. agr.
Shepherd,	f. m. g. ac. c. f. n. foll. <i>didst inspire</i>	transf. verbs
who	pron. rel. refers to <i>Shepherd</i> nom. to <i>taught</i>	the relatives
first	adj. agr. with <i>who</i> [i. e. <i>Shep- herd</i>]	an adj. agr.
taught	v. a. ind. m. perf. t. f. n. 3d. p. to <i>who</i>	a verb agr.
the	def. art. agr. with <i>seed</i>	an adj. agr.
chosen	part. pass. agr. with <i>seed</i>	—————
seed,	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. foll. <i>taught</i>	transf. verbs
how	adverb	
the	def. art. agr. with <i>heavens</i>	an adj. agr.
Heavens	f. n. g. n. c. pl. n. to <i>rose</i>	a verb agr.
and	conjunction	
Earth	f. n. g. n. c. f. n. joined to <i>heavens</i> with <i>and</i>	conj. connects
in	preposition	
the	def. art. agr. with <i>beginning</i>	an adj. agr.
beginning	f. n. g. ab. c. f. n. gov. <i>in</i>	
rose	v. p. ind. m. perf. t. pl. n. 3d. p. to <i>heavens</i>	a verb agr.
out of	preposition	
Chaos,	f. n. g. ab. c. f. n. gov. <i>out of</i>	
sing	v. a. imp. m. pr. t. f. n. 2d. p. to [<i>thou</i>]	a verb agr.
of	preposition	

Man's

Man's	f. m. g. g. c. f. n. dep. <i>disobedience</i>	one subst. gov.
first	adj. agr. with <i>disobedience</i>	an adj. agr.
disobedience	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. foll. <i>sing of</i>	transf. verbs
and	conjunction	
the	def. art. agr. with <i>Fruit</i>	an adj. agr.
Fruit	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. joined to <i>disobedience</i> with <i>and</i>	conj. connects
of	preposition	
that	pron. demon. agr. with <i>Tree</i>	an adj. agr.
forbidden	part. pass. agr. with <i>Tree</i>	_____
Tree,	f. n. g. g. c. f. n. dep. on <i>Fruit</i> with <i>of</i>	one subst. gov.
whose	pron. rel. refers to <i>Tree</i> g. c. f. n. dep. on <i>Taste</i>	the relatives
mortal	adj. agr. with <i>Taste</i>	an adj. agr.
Taste	f. n. g. n. c. f. n. to <i>brought</i>	a verb agr.
brought	v. a. ind. m. perf. t. f. n. 3d. p. to <i>Taste</i>	_____
death	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. foll. <i>brought</i>	transf. verbs
into	preposition	
the	def. art. agr. with <i>World</i>	an adj. agr.
World	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. gov. <i>into</i>	
and	conjunction	
all	adj. agr. with <i>woe</i>	an adj. agr.
our	pron. poss. agr. with <i>woe</i>	_____
Woe,	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. joined to <i>death</i> with <i>and</i>	conj. connects
with	preposition	
loss	f. n. g. ab. c. f. n. gov. <i>with</i>	

of	preposition	
Eden,	f. n. g. g. c. f. n. dep. on <i>lost</i>	
till	with <i>of</i> adverb	one subst. gov.
one	adj. agr. with <i>Man</i>	an adj. agr.
greater	adj. comp. d. agr. with <i>Man</i>	_____
Man	f. m. g. n. c. f. n. to <i>restore</i>	a verb agr.
restore	v. a. subj. m. pr. t. f. n. 3d. p. to <i>Man</i>	_____
us	pron. per. ac. c. pl. n. foll. <i>re-</i> <i>store</i>	transf. verbs
and	conjunction	
regain	v. a. subj. m. pr. t. f. n. 3d. p. joined to <i>restore</i> with <i>and</i>	conj. connects
that	pron. demon. agr. with <i>seat</i>	an adj. agr.
blissful	adj. agr. with <i>seat</i>	_____
Seat.	f. n. g. ac. c. f. n. foll. <i>regain</i>	transf. verbs

More EXAMPLES of the same kind in PROSE and VERSE.

Ex. VI. How miserably will that Man be deceived, who places all his Hopes and Happiness, in the poor and empty Satisfaction of a sensual Life; who looks no farther than the present Time, and lives as if he cared not what became of him hereafter, so that he may but enjoy the Pleasures of Sin for a Season.

Ex. VII. As Religion is the only Thing that can make us happy while we live, so there is nothing but a good Life can give us any comfortable Prospect, when we come to die.

Ex. VIII. The Practice of Virtue is the most proper Method to give a Man a becoming Assurance in his Words and Actions: Guilt always seeks to shelter itself in one of the extremes, and is sometimes attended with both.

Ex. IX. The greatest Ornament of Humanity is a propensity to universal Charity and Benevolence: It is the noblest Instinct Nature has given us; the great Foundation, whereon all other Virtues are to be built; and the only proper Standard, by which we must estimate them.

Ex. X.

Ex. X. The Hand of the generous Man is like the Clouds of Heaven, which drop upon the Earth Fruits, Herbage, and Flowers: The Heart of the ungrateful Man is like a Desert of Sand, which swalloweth with greediness the Showers that fall, burieth them in its bosom, and produceth nothing.

Ex. XI. The unwary Youth, once initiated into sinful Pleasure, unwilling now to hear the Counsel of Virtue, but unable to repress it, seeks for the Witnesses and Advisers of his Transgressions, and from the Laugh of Levity and the Madness of Impiety, he believes Wisdom overcome, and acquires new spirits to rush upon his ruin.

Ex. XII. Tir'd nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.

He, like the World, his ready visit pays,
Where Fortune smiles; the wretched he forsakes:
Swift on his downy pinions flies from woe,
And lights on lids unfully'd with a Tear. **YOUNG.**

Ex. XIII. At least our envious foe hath fail'd, who thought
All like himself rebellious, by whose aid
This inaccessible high Strength, the seat
Of Deity supreme, us dispossess,
He trusted to have seiz'd, and into fraud
Drew many, whom their place knows here no more.

MILT. Par. Lost, B. vii. 137.

Ex. XIV. Hector, this heard, return'd without delay,
Swift through the town he took his former way,
Through Streets of palaces and walks of state;
And met the mourner at the Scæan gate.
With haste to meet him sprung the joyful fair,
His blameless Wife, Action's wealthy heir.

POPE'S Hom. II.

Ex. XV. Delightful Task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young Idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh Instruction o'er the Mind,
To breathe the enlivening Spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing Breast.

THOMPSON.

Ex. XVI. Virtue, the Strength and Beauty of the Soul,
Is the best Gift of Heaven; a Happiness,
That even above the Smiles and Frowns of Fate
Exalts great Nature's favourites; a Wealth,
That ne'er encumbers, nor to baser hands
Can be transferr'd: It is the only good
Man justly boasts of, or can call his own. **ARMSTRONG.**

Ex. XVII. Ah! little think the gay licentious proud,
Whom Pleasures, Power and Affluence surround;
They, who their thoughtless Hours in giddy Mirth,
And

And wanton, often cruel, riot waste;
 " Ah ! little think they, while they dance along,
 " How many feel, this very moment, Death,
 " And all the sad variety of Pain;
 " How many sink in the devouring Flood,
 " Or more devouring Flame ; how many bleed
 " By shameful Variance betwixt Man and Man."

THOMPSON.

1776. Britain at war with America.

Abbreviations made Use of in the PARSING LESSONS explained.

subs. or s.	substantive	v. n.	verb neuter
adj.	adjective	ind. m.	indicative mood
art.	article	imp. m.	imperative mood
def.	definite	pot. m.	potential mood
indef.	indefinite	subj. m.	subjunctive mood
transf.	transitive	inf. m.	infinitive mood
m. g.	masculine gender	t.	tense
f. g.	feminine gender	pr.	present
n. g.	neuter gender	imp.	imperfect
c.	case	perf.	perfect
n.	nominative	plpf.	pluperfect
g.	genitive	fut.	future
d.	dative	comp.	compound
ac.	accusative	1st. p.	first person
v.	vocative	2d. p.	second person
ab.	ablative	3d. p.	third person
f. n.	singular number	part.	participle
pl. n.	plural number	adv.	adverb
comp. d.	comparative degree	conj.	conjunction
super. d.	superlative degree	prep.	preposition
pron.	pronoun	!	interjection
perf.	personal	agr.	agrees
poss.	possessive	fol.	follows
rel.	relative	dep.	depends
inter.	interrogative	gov.	is governed
demon.	demonstrative	v.	vide, see
v. act. or v. a.	verb active	viz.	videlicet, namely
v. pass.	verb passive	i. e.	id est, that is.
— — —	signifies that the foregoing Rule is to be repeated		

of

Of the **STYLE** due to **PERSONS** of **RANK** and **OFFICE**.

HAVING observed the Mistakes young Persons are liable to, for Want of an Opportunity of informing themselves of the Style and Titles due to Persons in Office, and those of elevated Rank and Fortune, it cannot be improper, in this Place, to shew the proper *Directions* and *Address* from Inferiors to Persons of Distinction; the Chief of which being known, the Rest will be attained without much Difficulty.

N. B. The Terms of *Address* are put in a different Character.

DIRECTIONS for SUPERSCRPTIONS.

To the ROYAL FAMILY.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty. *Sire*, or *May it please your Majesty*.

To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. *May it please your Royal Highness*.

And in like Manner to any other of the Royal Family, varying only the Title and Sex.

To the NOBILITY.

To his Grace A. Duke of B. *My Lord Duke. Your Grace*.

To the most Noble A. Marquis of B. *My Lord Marquis. Your Lordship*.

To the Rt. Hon. A. Earl of B. To the Rt. Hon. A. Lord Viscount B. To the Rt. Hon. A. Lord B. *My Lord. Your Lordship*.

The *Ladies* of Noblemen are addressed in Terms according to the Rank of their Husbands.

The Title of *Lord* and *Rt. Hon.* is given, by Courtesy, to all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marquisses*, and to the eldest Sons of *Earls*; and the Title of *Lady* to all their Daughters: The younger Sons of *Earls* are all *Hon.* and *Esquires*.

The

The Sons of *Viscounts* and *Barons* are styled *Esquires* and *Honourable*; as, To the Hon. A. B. *Esq*; *Sir*.

All the Daughters of *Viscounts* and *Barons* are *Honourable*; as, To the Hon. Mrs A. B. *Madam*.

The King's Commission confers the Title of *Honourable* on any Gentleman in a Place of Honour or Trust; but the Style of *Rt. Hon.* is due to no Commoner, but such as are Members of his Majesty's *most Hon. Privy-Council*; except the Lord Mayors of London, York, and Dublin, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, during Office.

Every considerable Servant to the King, on the Civil or Military List, or to any of the *Royal Family* is styled *Esquire, pro tempore*.

To the PARLIAMENT.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament of *Great Britain*, assembled. *My Lords. May it please your Lordships.*

To the Hon. the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament, assembled. *Gentlemen. May it please your Honours.*

To the Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons. *Sir.*

N. B. He is generally of the *Privy-Council*.

To the CLERGY.

To the most Reverend Father in God A. Lord Archbishop of B. *My Lord. Your Grace.*

To the Rt. Rev. Father in God A. Lord Bishop of B. *My Lord. Your Lordship.*

To the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of A Lord Almoner to his Majesty. *My Lord. Your Lordship.*

To the Rev. Mr. or Dr. (according to their Degree) A. B. Dean of C. Chancellor of D. Archdeacon of E. Prebendary of F. Rector of G. Vicar of H. Curate of I. The proper *Address* to these last Gentlemen is only, *Sir, or Rev. Sir.*

Deans and Archdeacons are called, *Mr Dean, Mr Archdeacon.*

To the OFFICERS of his MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

They are generally addressed according to their Rank and Quality; but sometimes according to their Office; as, *My Lord Steward; My Lord Chamberlain; Mr Comptroller; Mr Vice Chamberlain.*

In *Superscriptions* of Letters, that relate to Gentlemen's Employments, their *Style of Office* ought never to be omitted.

To the COMMISSIONERS and other OFFICERS of the CIVIL LIST.

To the Rt. Hon. A. Earl of B. Lord Privy-Seal. Lord President of the Council. Lord Great Chamberlain. Earl Marshal of England. One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury: Of Trade and Plantations: Of the Admiralty, &c.

To the Hon. the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs: Revenue of Excise: Duty on Salt: For his Majesty's Stamp Duties: For Victualling his Majesty's Navy, &c.

Note. If there be a Nobleman, or even a Commoner, who is a Privy-Counsellor, among any set of Commissioners, it will be proper to Style them collectively, *Rt. Honourable.* The usual Address is, *Your Lordships.*

To the SOLDIERY.

To the Hon. A. B. Esq; Lieutenant General: Major General: Brigadier General of his Majesty's Forces. *Sir; Your Honour.*

To the Rt. Hon. A. Earl of B. Captain of his Majesty's First Troop of Horse Guards: Band of Gentlemen Pensioners: Band of Yeomen of the Guard, &c.

To the Hon. Colonel A. B. To Major A. To Captain A; &c. *Sir.*

To the Principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance. *Your Honours.*

To A. B. Esq; Lieutenant General: Surveyor General of the Ordnance; &c.

M

To

To the OFFICERS of the NAVY.

To his Grace A. Duke of B. Lord High-Admiral of Great Britain. *Your Grace.*

To the Rt. Hon. A. Lord Viscount B. Vice, or Rear Admiral of Great Britain.

To the Hon. Sir A. B. Admiral of the Blue. Vice Admiral of the Red. Rear Admiral of the White. *Sir; Your Honour.*

To Captain A. B. Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Liberty*, riding at Spithead.

To the AMBASSADRY.

To his Excellency Sir A. B. Bart. his Britanick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte. *Your Excellency.*

To his Excellency A. B. Esq; Ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty. *Your Excellency.*

To his Excellency the Baron De L. his Prussian Majesty's Resident, at the Court of Great Britain. *Your Excellency.*

To Signor A. B. Secretary from the Republic of Venice, at London. *Sir.*

To Signor A. B. Secretary from the Great Duke of Tuscany, at London.

To A. B. Esq; his Britanick Majesty's Consul, at Smyrna.

To the JUDGES and LAWYERS.

To the Rt. Hon. A. Baron of B. Lord High-Chancellor of Great Britain. *My Lord; Your Lordship.*

To the Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Master of the Rolls. *Sir; Your Honour.*

To the Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Of the Common Pleas. *My Lord; Your Lordship.*

To the Hon. Sir A. B. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

To the Hon. A. B. Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. Or, to Judge A. *Sir; or May it please you, Sir.*

To

To Sir A. B. his Majesty's Attorney: Solicitor: Advocate-General. *Sir.*

To A. B. Esq; Serjeant: Barrister; or Counsellor at Law. *Sir.*

To Mr A. B. Attorney at Law. *Sir.*

To the LIEUTENANCY *and* MAGISTRACY.

To the Rt. Hon. A. Earl of B. Lord Lieutenant, and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of M.—To the Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. *My Lord; Your Lordship.*—To A. B. Esq; High-Sheriff for the County of M.

To the Rt. Worshipful Sir A. B. Recorder of the City of London.—To the Rt. Worshipful A. B. Esq; Alderman of *Tower Ward, London.*—To the Worshipful A. B. Esq; Mayor of L. *Sir; Your Worship.*

To the Worshipful A. B. Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the County of M. *Your Worship.*

To A. B. Esq; Deputy Steward of the City and Liberty of L. *Mr Deputy; Sir.*

To the GOVERNORS *under the* CROWN, &c.

To his Excellency A. Lord B. Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland. *Your Excellency.*

To their Excellencies, the Lords Justices of the Kingdom of Ireland. *Your Excellencies.*

To the Rt. Hon. A. Earl of B. Governor of *Dover-Castle*, and Lord Warden of the *Cinque-Ports.* *My Lord; Your Lordship.*

To the Rt. Hon. A. Lord Viscount B. Constable of the *Tower.*

To his Excellency A. B. Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the *Leeward Caribbee-Islands, America.* *Your Excellency.*

To the Hon. A. B. Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of *South-Carolina.*

To the Hon. Sir A. B. Deputy-Governor of *Portsmouth.*

To the Hon. A. B. Esq; Governor of Fort St. *George*,
Madras, in *East-India*.

To the Worshipful the President, and Governors of
Christ's Hospital, *London*.

The Second Governors of Colonies appointed by
the King, are styled Lieutenant-Governors: Those
appointed by Proprietors, as the *East India Com-*
pany, &c. are called *Deputy-Governors*.

TO INCORPORATE BODIES.

To the Hon. the Court of Directors, of the United
Company of Merchants of *England*, trading to the
East-Indies.

To the Hon. the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor,
and Directors of the *South-Sea Company*.

To the Hon. the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and
Directors of the Bank of *England*.

To the Masters and Wardens of the Worshipful
Company of *Drapers*.

TO THE GENTRY.

To Sir A. B. Bart. at C. near D.

To Sir A. B. Knight, at C. in Suffolk.

To A. B. Esq; at M. in *Cheshire*.

The Wives of Knights and Baronets, are called
Lady A. or *Lady B.* - But the Wives of *Esquires*, and
other *Gentlemen*, only *Mistress A.* &c.

TO MEN OF TRADE and PROFESSIONS.

To Mr A. B. Merchant, in *Queen-street*, *London*.

To Dr. A. B. in *Bloomsbury-square*, *London*.

To Mr A. B. Surgeon, in *Covent-Garden*, *London*.

To Mr A. B. Pewterer, *Covent-Garden*, *London*.

To Mr A. B. Writing-Master, at *Rotherhith*, near
London.

It will be proper to mention the Designations of the
Abode of less eminent Traders, as well as their
Professions.

*A TABLE of ABBREVIATIONS, with an Explication
of them.*

A. B. Artium Baccalaureus, Batchelor of Arts	Cl. Clericus, a Clergyman
Abp. Archbishop.	Co. County, or Company
Acc ^t . Account	Col. Colonel, Colossians
A. D. Anno Domini, in the Year of our Lord.	Com ^{rs} . Commissioners
Adm ^{rs} . Administrators	C. R. Carolus Rex, Charles the King
Ag st . Against	Cr. Creditor
A. M. Artium Māgister, Master of Arts; or, Anno Mundi, in the Year of the World	C. S. Custos Sigilli, the Keeper of the Seal
A. M. Before Noon	C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli, Keeper of the Privy Seal
Ana. of each a like Quantity.	Cur. Curate
Ansr. Answer	Cwt. a Hundred Weight.
Ap. Apostle	D. Deanery, Duke, Dukedom, Dutchy or Dutchess, Pence
Apr. April	D. D. Doctor in Divinity
A. R. Anno Regni, in the Year of the Reign	Dec ^r . or 10ber, December
Alt. P. G. Astronomy Professor of Gresham College	Dent. Deuteronomy
Att ^y . Attorney	D ^o . Ditto, the same
Aug st . August	Dr. Doctor, Debtor
B. A. Batchelor of Arts	E. Earl, East
Bart. Baronet	E. g. Exempli gratia, as for Example
B. D. Batchelor in Divinity	Eliz. Elizabeth
Bp. Bishop	Emp ^r . Emperor
B. V. Blessed Virgin	Eng. England, English
Capt. Captain	Ep. Epistle
C. C. C. Corpus Christi College	Esq; Esquire
Cent. Centum, an Hundred	Feb. February. Fol. Folio
C. or Chap. Chapter	F R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
	Fr. France, French
	Gar. Garrison
	Gen. General, Genesis
	Gen ^{mo} . Generalissimo
	Gent. Gentleman
	Gov ^r .

Gov^t. Governor
 G. R. Georgius Rex,
 George the King
 Hhd. Hoghead
 Hon. Honourable
 Hond. Honoured
 Ibid. In the same place
 Id. Idem, the same
 i. e. id est, that is
 Inst. Instant
 I. H. S. Jesus Hominum
 Salvator, Jesus Saviour
 of Men
 Jan. January
 Jn^o. John
 J. D. Jurium Doctor, a
 Doctor of Laws.
 J. R. Jacobus Rex, James
 the King
 K. King, or Kings
 Kt. Knight
 £. Libræ, Pounds Sterling
 Lb. a Pound Weight
 Ld. Lord
 Ldp. Lordship
 L. D. Lady Day
 Lt. or Lieut. Lieutenant
 L. L. D. Legum Doctor
 Doctor of Laws.
 L. S. Locus Sigilli, the
 Place of the Seal
 M. A. Master of Arts
 Math. Mathematics
 M. Marquis
 M. D. Medicinæ Doctor,
 Doctor of Physic
 Mess^{rs}. Masters
 Mon^r. Monsieur
 Mr. Master
 M^{rs}. Mistress

M. S. Manuscript
 Mfs. Manuscripts
 M. S. Memorix Sacrum,
 Sacred to the Memory
 m^t. the Ending *ment*
 N. North
 N. B. Nota bene, Mark
 well
 N^o. Number
 Nov. or 9ber, November
 Num. Numbers
 N. S. New Style
 Obed^t. Obedient
 Obj. Objection
 Oct or 8ber, October
 O. S. Old Style
 Oz. Ounce
 Pd. Paid
 P. per, by
 Parlmt. Parliament
 P. C. A Privy Counsellor
 Per Cent. Per Centum,
 by the Hundred
 Philom. Philomathes, a
 Lover of Learning; or,
 Philomathematicus, a
 Lover of the Mathe-
 matics.
 Pr. Priest
 Prof. Th. Gr. Professor
 Theologiæ Greshami-
 ensis, Professor of Di-
 vinity at Gresham Col-
 lege
 P. M. G. Professor of Mu-
 sic at Gresham College.
 P. S. Postscript
 Pwt. Pennyweight
 Q. Queen q. Farthings.
 q. d. quasi dicat, as if he
 should

should say	fs. Semifis, Half a Pound
q. l. quantum libet, as much as you please	S. or St. Saint
q. s. quantum sufficit, a sufficient Quantity	S. S. T. P. Sacro-sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, a Professor of Divinity
Qr. Quarter, or $\frac{1}{4}$ Part	Tho. Thomas
Q ^{rt} . Quart	Thef. Theſſalonians
Qu. Question	Tot. Total
R. Rex, Regina, King, Queen	V. Virgin, Vol. Volume
Rec ^d . Received	v. vide, ſee,—Verſe
Reg. Prof. Regius Pro- feſſor, King's Profeſſor	Viz. videlicet, that is to ſay
Rev ^d . Reverend	W. Weſt
Ro. Robert	Wm. William
Rt. Right, R ^t . Hon. Right Honourable, Rt. Wpful.	Wt. Weight
Right Worſhipful	w ^t . what. w ^{ch} . which. w th . with, w ⁿ . when
S. South, Shillings	Wp. Worſhip, Wpful. Worſhipful
S. A. Secundum Artem, According to Art	X ⁿ . Chriſtian
Sam. Samuel	Xt. Chriſt
Sept or 7ber September	Xtmas. Chriſtmas
Sh. Shire	y ^c . the, y ^m . them, y ⁿ . then, y ^r . your, y ^s . this
Serv ^t . Servant	y ^t . that. &. et, and
Sol. Solution	&c. et cætera, and the reſt, and ſo forth
Sp. Spain, Spaniſh	
Sr. Sir	

Of CAPITALS, or GREAT LETTERS, &c.

Note 1. That Capitals are uſed at the Beginning of every Book, Chapter, Epistle, Verſe, Sentence, or any Thing we write: And at the Beginning or every Line in Poetry.

Proper Names of Perſons, Places, Titles, and Diſtincti-
ons, Arts and Sciences, and all *Emphatical*
Words, muſt always at the Beginning be written with
Capitals.

When I and O ſtand by themſelves, they muſt be
great Letters; and ſometimes a Sentence that is very
remarkable is written in Capitals: As, I AM THAT
I AM.

Note 2.

Note 2. That Capitals are often used for Figures; as,

I.	One	L.	Fifty
IV.	Four	LX.	Sixty.
V.	Five	XC.	Ninety.
VI.	Six.	C.	100.
IX.	Nine.	CX.	110.
X.	Ten.	CD.	400.
XI.	Eleven.	D.	500.
XX.	Twenty.	M.	1000
XL.	Forty.	MDCCLXXVII.	1777

Note 3. That 1st, 2^d, 3^d, 4th, 5th, &c. signify First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, &c.—4^{to}. Quarto, 8^{vo}. Octavo, 12^{mo}. Duodecimo, or Twelves, 24^{mo}. Twenty-fours.

F I N I S.

E R R A T U M.

Page 120, direction line, for have, *read* may have.

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If foul, they'll cloud it all with shades of night.*

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